

THE *Soybean Digest*



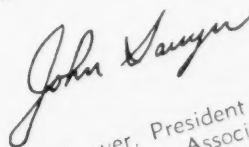
GREETINGS

This year, more than ever before, there is an urgent need for the growers of soybeans to gather together as a united group to work for and plan for better production; to work for and plan for better prices; and there-

better sales, domestic and foreign; to work for better profits.

We urge you to join with the many others at Des Moines for our 38th annual convention to take part in planning this future for American Soybeans.

Enjoy the companionship of others of similar interests and problems. Hear the latest reports from production and marketing experts who will be a part of the convention program.



John Sawyer, President
American Soybean Association

AUGUST • 1958

VOLUME 18 • NUMBER 10

HIGHER Solvent Recovery

WITH NEW PHILLIPS 66 HIGH PURITY* NORMAL HEXANE

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- ✓ Low Benzene and Sulfur content improves color and odor of oil.
- ✓ Absence of non-volatile matter. No solvent residue left in meal.
- ✓ Narrower boiling range—improves operations and solvent recovery.
- ✓ Available NOW in commercial quantities at no increase in price.

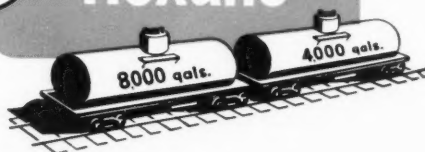
Oil seed processors are discovering that NEW PHILLIPS 66 HIGH PURITY NORMAL HEXANE improves the efficiency of their solvent recovery processes and reduces desolventizing costs.

This new improved solvent—containing a minimum of light and heavy ends—has been successfully field tested. It is recommended for all oil seed extraction operations. Best news of all, NEW PHILLIPS 66 HIGH PURITY NORMAL HEXANE is now available at *no increase* in price! Place your order today.

***MINIMUM 85%! For the first time a high purity normal hexane is offered at commercial prices.**



HIGH PURITY
NORMAL
Hexane



PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY • Special Products Division

Bartlesville, Oklahoma  Bartlesville 6600

THE *Soybean Digest*

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Official Publication of American Soybean Association and
Soybean Council of America, Inc.

HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 18

August, 1958

No. 10

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safeguarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the members of the Association.

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EDITOR'S DESK

By GEO. M. STRAYER

WE WANT YOU IN DES MOINES AUG. 19-20

The 38th annual convention of the American Soybean Association will be held shortly following arrival of this issue. We expect it to be one of the largest in history, from the standpoint of attendance. Certainly it will be international in character, with groups from Spain, Italy, Japan and Germany scheduled to attend.

As a producer, handler or processor of soybeans you cannot afford not to attend these meetings. Following, as they do, immediately after the National Soybean Processors Association meetings, the ASA meetings are designed to feature the problems inherent in today's soybean crop, and the possible solutions to them. Faced again with the largest crop in history, what are we going to do with it?

Have we reached the point where the CCC will be a major buyer of our crop? Can we continue to find, explore and develop markets as we have done in the past? What are the possible new market areas? Are we doing everything we might to increase our markets here at home? And in foreign countries?

These—and many more—subjects will be discussed on the convention program. If soybeans mean cash to you—and if soybean market trends mean profit or loss to you—then you cannot afford to stay home on Aug. 19 and 20. To be competitive with others in the industry you must have the latest information on a firsthand basis.

If you have not made those hotel reservations you'd better do so.

OPPOSITION TO QUARANTINE IS UNWISE

It is always difficult for persons directly affected by federal or state rulings and plant quarantines to comply. In many cases sacrifices of markets are involved.

The plant quarantine placed on the Missouri-Arkansas-Tennessee-Kentucky area because of soybean cyst nematode infestation is no exception. There have been and will be sacrifices involved. Some producers may have to give up markets and profits until the infestation is stamped out. They will have to be cognizant of the ultimate good of the soybean producers of the nation as a whole, rather than their own immediate gain.

Our soybean crop has been relatively free of insect pests, as compared with most others. Because the soybean was not native to our soils, neither were the insects and diseases which thrived on it. The soybean cyst nematode was in-

troduced from older soybean production areas of the world. It can be controlled. It is logical that all necessary control measures be taken now—while the areas affected are small, and while elimination of the pest can be accomplished. To allow it to spread and affect our entire soybean crop would be utter folly.

CORN SHOULD BE CUT OUT OF SOYBEANS

Never before have I seen the amount of volunteer corn in soybean fields which is showing up this year. The very dry fall, with the loss of corn in the fields in the fall of 1957, has populated the bean fields with what can be a tremendous problem this harvest season.

Better make your plans now to cut the corn out of your bean fields. Or top the corn plants so the ears are dropped to the ground before soybean harvest. Corn is foreign material, will count against you in grading.

Even more important is the fact that export buyers do not want corn, cannot use it for making soybean food products, and may refuse to buy beans with corn mixed in them.

Pride in doing a good job—pride in clean fields—pride in a high quality crop free from other grains and weeds should be enough to encourage cutting the corn out of those fields. Think how much better the fields will look with that corn out! And think how much better your pocket-book will feel without the discounts you may take when the corn shows up in the grade!

Clean up those bean fields during August and early September. It will pay dividends!

1958 CROP IS NOT MADE YET

Remember those other years when we had the luscious green vegetative growth of soybeans which now prevails? How many of them actually turned out to be big crops? And how many were fakers?

The 1958 soybean crop is not made yet. The summer has been cool and wet in most areas. If you do not look at the calendar it appears to be a wonderful crop. But studies made in one area indicate the very great possibility of a cool wet June being followed by a cool wet September.

Many things can happen in August and September. Many things have happened in some years in the past. Let's not sell all of the crop until it is made. It may not be nearly as big as a quick look at a few soybean fields would have you believe.

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***Climate Compensator plus
induced Air System makes an
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Another extra that you get with an Aeroglide is the induced air principle of drying grain. This principle means that you can actually operate for a cost as low as one-half of what you would expect with other driers. You just can't beat Aeroglide's combination of producing top quality grain at a lower cost.

***Aeroglide Dried Grain
Does NOT Pick Up Moisture***

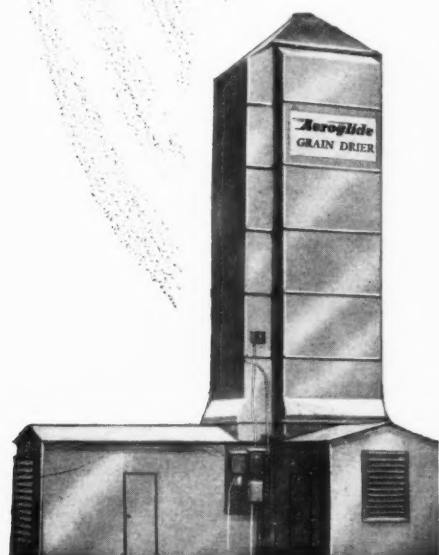
The following is quoted from a letter from an independent government agency* to one of your customers:

The sample of corn pulled from the drier ran 14.74 (% moisture) as compared with the other half of the same which after three days, ran 14.78 (% moisture). This pick-up in moisture is practically nil.

"Moisture pick-up" in grain after it has dried can be extremely costly. If you don't already own a drier, ask any grain drier owner. Aeroglide's outstanding record of practically no moisture pick-up is a real advantage that will save you many headaches and much money.

For more complete information, write for Aeroglide's illustrated booklet which shows these principles of drier operation and actual installations.

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Preliminary program:

38th Annual Convention American Soybean Association

Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 19-20

To All Members of the American Soybean Association

Can we keep up the pace?

With the biggest crop of soybeans in history again staring us in the face, can we process it, use the meal, sell the oil, export some of the beans, and come up with a clean slate again next fall?

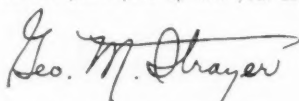
There were those, you know, who thought we were in great trouble from the 1957 crop—and now it appears we'll have only a dribble of beans on hand at the end of the season. How long can we go on repeating this process? It has been under way for several years now!

What does the 1958 crop year hold for us? What can we expect in prices? In market expansion? What will we be heading toward in 1959? What about storing your 1958 crop for later sale? What are storage space probabilities?

The program of the 38th annual convention of the American Soybean Association has been designed to give you some of the answers to your questions. It is the one meeting of the year when processors, handlers, producers, exporters and everyone concerned with the soybean crop meet at one place at one time to compare notes and ideas. If you want to know what is coming in soybeans this is one session you cannot afford to miss!

Speakers from throughout the industry and government will appear. You'll get reports on what is being done in Japan, in Italy and in Spain, as well as Germany, in market development activities. There will be teams of visitors from Italy and Spain. This year, more than ever before, this will be an international meeting.

THIS is one convention you CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS. Make your plans now. Get your hotel reservations made. And we'll see you in Des Moines on the 19th and 20th of August! Attendance will pay dividends in dollars when you translate the information you'll pick up into your soybean operations during coming months.



Geo. M. Strayer, Executive Vice
President and Secretary-Treasurer
AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION



A. K. Smith



Edward M. James



G. L. Jordan

Monday, Aug. 18

9:00 a. m. Mezzanine Floor and Lobby
Exhibits open.

9:30 a. m.

Meeting, board of directors, American Soybean Association.

2:00 p. m.

Resolutions committee.
Nominations committee.
Trade development committee.

Tuesday, Aug. 19

9:00 a. m. Mezzanine Floor and Lobby
Exhibits open.

9:30 a. m. Grand Ball Room

Presiding, John Sawyer, president, American Soybean Association.

Opening music.

"Welcome to Iowa," Governor of Iowa.

"Soybean Oil Meal Markets in Northern European Countries," T. L. Hieronymus, department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

"The Effects of the St. Lawrence Waterway on the U. S. Soybean Industry," J. R. Hartley, school of business, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

"The Soybean Situation in Japan," Mototaro Sugiyama, president, Oil and Fat Manufacturers Association

of Japan, Tokyo. (Presented by Ichiro Kashiwaga, New York, N. Y.)

"The Japanese American Soybean Institute Activities," Shizuka Hayashi, managing director, Japanese American Soybean Institute, Tokyo.

1:30 p. m. Grand Ball Room

Presiding, Carl Simcox, vice president, American Soybean Association.
Opening music.

"Foreign Agricultural Service's Soybean Programs," Max Meyers, administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington, D. C.

"Technical Help for Foreign Buyers of Soybean Oil," Edward M. James, oil technician, Soybean Council of America, Inc., Swarthmore, Pa.

"Selling American Soybeans and Soybean Products in Foreign Markets." Panel discussion. Ersel Walley, past president American Soybean Association, Fort Wayne, Ind., moderator. Panel members, J. W. Hayward, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis; J. L. Krider, Central Soya Co., Fort Wayne; Damon Catron, Iowa State College, Ames; Dominic Marcello, Soybean Council of America, Inc., Rome, Italy; Don Javier de Salas, Soybean Council of America, Madrid, Spain; and Shizuka Hayashi, Japanese American Soybean Institute, Tokyo, Japan.

"The Soybean Council of America Program," Howard L. Roach, president, Soybean Council of America, Inc., Plainfield, Iowa.

"The Green Bud," motion picture produced in Japan by the Japanese American Soybean Institute.

6:15 p. m.

Reception.

7:00 p. m. Grand Ball Room

Annual convention banquet.

Awarding of honorary life membership.

Entertainment.
Speaker.

Wednesday, Aug. 20

9:00 a. m. Mezzanine Floor and Lobby
Exhibits open.

9:00 a. m. Grand Ball Room

Annual business meeting, American Soybean Association.

10:00 a. m. Grand Ball Room

Presiding, Charles Simpson, director from Minnesota, American Soybean Association.

"Peoria Laboratory Research Programs on Soybeans," A. K. Smith, head, protein utilization branch, Northern Utilization Research and Development Division, Peoria, Ill.

"Soybeans Meeting Nutrition Needs in Undeveloped Countries," H. W. Miller, director, International Nutrition Research Foundation, Arlington, Calif. (Read by C. P. Miles.)

"Methods of Soybean Grading," filmstrip on proper grading practices.

1:30 p. m. Grand Ball Room

Presiding, John Butterfield, director from Illinois.

"The Soybean Cyst Nematode Quarantine," Joseph Spears, plant pest control division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"What Will We Get for 1958-Crop Soybeans?" G. L. Jordan, department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

"Where Are We Going in Protein Consumption?" Speaker to be announced.

"What Is the World Fats and Oils Supply Situation?" George A. Parks, Jr., deputy assistant administrator, market development programs, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington, D. C.

The Meetings in Brief

Monday, Aug. 18—Annual meeting of National Soybean Processors Association.

Tuesday, Aug. 19—Wednesday, Aug. 20—Formal program 38th annual convention of American Soybean Association.

Tuesday will be devoted to markets for soybeans and soybean products.

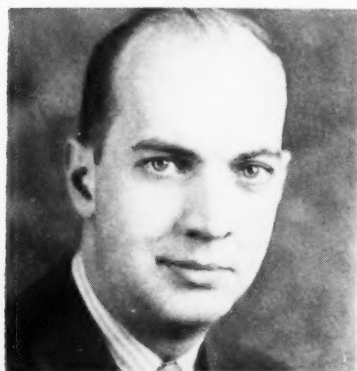
Wednesday will cover price trends and production practices.

Tuesday evening, Aug. 19—Annual ASA banquet and presentation of honorary life membership.

Wednesday, Aug. 20, 9:30 a. m. — Annual business meeting of American Soybean Association.

Thursday, Aug. 21—Soybean varietal plots, Iowa State College Agronomy Farm, Ames, open for visitors.

Make your reservation direct with Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa



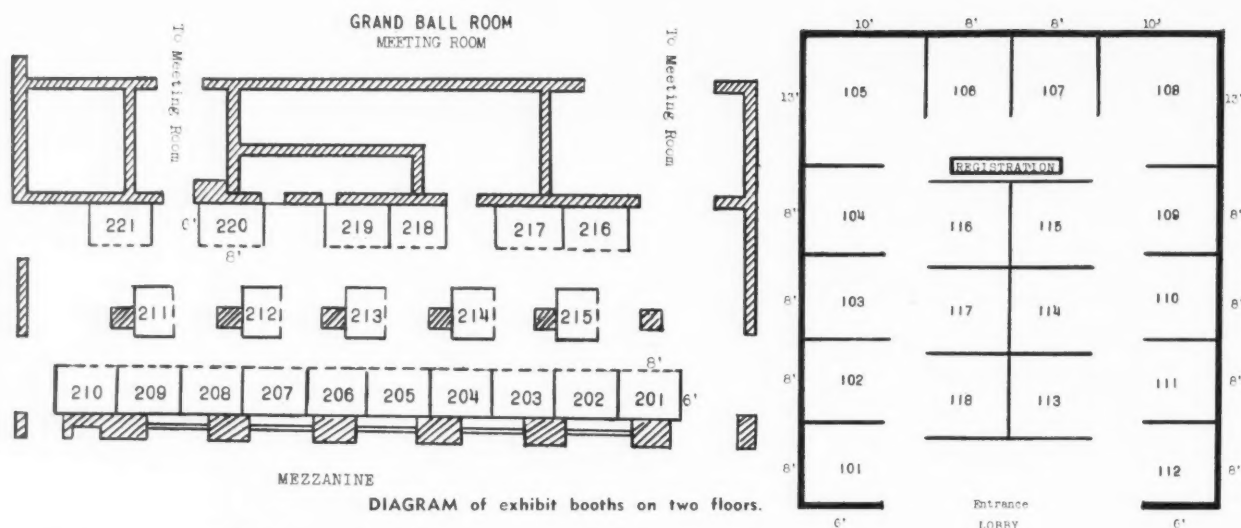
T. L. Hieronymus



Shizuka Hayashi



Joseph Spears



Your Exhibitors

BE SURE to visit the convention exhibits while at the combined ASA-NSPA meetings at Hotel Fort Des Moines in Des Moines Aug. 18-20.

You will find the men in charge of these booths anxious to make your acquaintance. And they will be there to be of any possible service to you.

The wide range of equipment and services on display will be well worth your time. Exhibits will be on two floors this year—the lobby on the main floor with the registration desk, and on the mezzanine adjacent to the meeting hall. Be sure to see all exhibits.

Here are the firms that had reserved exhibit space at press time, with booth number, names of men who will attend, and the products or services to be shown:

103—V. D. Anderson Co.

To be shown: photos and literature on solvent extraction equipment, grain driers and grain expanders.

To attend: Lyman Matthews and Don Lee.

105—Agricultural Laboratories, Inc.

To be shown: The many "firsts" of Legume-Aid, "The inoculant in the plastic bag protected by the carton."

To attend: R. C. "Dick" Seidel and C. W. "Charlie" Walk.

108—Nitragin Sales Corp.

To be shown: The new "Nitro-Coat" used in conjunction with Nitragin inoculation.

To attend: James F. Matchette, Charles A. Thomas and Richard F. Crane.

110—Dave Fischbein Co.

To be shown: The Fischbein Portable Bag Closer and accessory items.

To attend: John Brayton.

111—Eldon Miller, Inc.

To be shown: Photos and information on Miller's truck transportation of bulk and general commodities, particularly soybean oil.

To attend: Eldon Miller, Carl G. Seashore, and Chuck Otto.

112—Crown Iron Works Co.

To be shown: Crown Solvent Oil Extraction plants.

To attend: A. J. Kaiser and John Lovetang.

117—Urbana Laboratories

To be shown: Complete line of Urbana Inoculants.

To attend: Floyd Carter.

201—PTC Cable Co.

To be shown: The PTC demonstrator and the new PTC "Spring-Kore" cable.

To attend: C. H. Bigelow, Jr.

202—Aeroglide Corp.

To be shown: Full information on Aeroglide Grain Driers.

To attend: James F. Kelly, Parke E. Thomas, Gene Bohlke, C. F. Kuncel, Jr., Hank Frazier, and Ed Grother.

203—Midwest Burlap & Bag Co.

204—Globe Machinery & Supply Co.

To be shown: Dura-Buckets of National Oats Co. and Republic Rubber Conveyor and Elevator Belt.

To attend: Jim Heer and Harmon Forst, and Robert Thompson of National Oats Co.

205—Universal Hoist Manufacturing Co.

To be shown: Scale model of a Universal Bucket Elevator and "Bucky Elevator."

To attend: Koert Vorhees and Jim McKillip.

206—Radson Engineering Corp.

207—Pullman-Standard Car Mfg. Co.

208—California Spray-Chemical Co.

210—Meals for Millions Foundation, Inc.

211—The Soybean Digest

To be shown: Copies of the Soybean Digest, the Soybean Blue Book and other material related to the American Soybean Association's publishing activities.

To attend: R. E. Hutchinson, John M. Hendrickson and Walter C. Elly.

212—R. W. Booker & Associates

To attend: R. W. Booker and D. E. Houle, to discuss problems of new soybean oil extraction facilities or expansion of existing facilities.

213—Straight Engineering Co.

To be shown: Scale model of Straight Bulk Boxcar Unloader.

To attend: Lee H. Straight and Lyle Hansen.

214—Columbian Steel Tank Co.

To be shown: Display of Columbian Bolted Elevator Storage Tanks, Rigid Frame Steel Buildings and specialized steel fabricated products for the soybean industry.

To attend: John Comiskey and Richard Parsons.

215—Hot Spot Detector, Inc.

To be shown: Hot Spot's new Engineered Aeration System and complete line of Temperature Measuring Equipment.

To attend: A. B. Powley, Howard K. Johnson and Robert L. Wilson.

216—Seedburo Equipment Co.

To be shown: Model 300-LOS Steinlite Fat and Oil Tester, Model 500-RC Steinlite Moisture Tester, and four-color filmstrip, "Methods of Soybean Grading."

To attend: Rex Yocum.

217—Ben Gustafson & Son Manufacturing Co.

To be shown: Misto-O-Matic Seed Treating Machine for application of Nitra-Coat and for seed treatment, and new inexpensive Seed Germinator.

To attend: W. S. Acheson.

218-219—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

To be shown: Board carrying up-to-the-minute prices of soybean futures, soybean oil and meal and other commodities.

To attend: William Maher, R. D. Willemin, Sr., and Warren Winslow.

220—Western Waterproofing Co., Inc.

To be shown: Samples of materials used in maintenance of brick and concrete structures and photos of structures.

To attend: T. D. MacLeod and Robert McCormick.

221—Simon-Carter Co.

To be shown: Illustrations of equipment for soybean processing plants.

To attend: M. C. Cecka.

What to See in Des Moines

Des Moines is sometimes called the city of beautiful homes. Take a drive through some of the unusual residential sections.

* * *

Hoyt Sherman Place at 15th and Woodland is the home of the Des Moines Womens Club, one of the most interesting in the United States. See the large auditorium for meetings, conventions and gatherings, the art gallery and the beautiful club rooms.

* * *

Des Moines waterworks is a beautifully landscaped park, with bird sanctuary, fish ponds and fountains. People drive many miles to see the crabapples when in bloom.

* * *

Des Moines Art Center in Greenwood Park. The building is the work of famous architect Eliel Saarinen.

* * *

The Iowa State Capitol Building stands on a hill in the eastern part of the city surrounded by a large park. One of the chief tourist attractions.

* * *

Iowa State Fair, inspiration for Phil Stong's book, "State Fair," is located at the east end of Grand Avenue. The State Fair will follow the soybean meetings. Dates are Aug. 22 through Labor Day.

AUGUST, 1958

Will Attend Convention—

Nationwide Cycle Trip on Soy Diet

CARL URBAN, a 40-year-old manufacturer of Appleton, Wis., plans to show recession-conscious Americans how to keep healthy and strong while doing strenuous exercise in midsummer heat on a 40-day diet costing only \$10.

And incidentally, he plans to take in the annual American Soybean Association convention in Des Moines.

Urban's only food on a bicycle ride from Los Angeles to New York will consist of Multi-Purpose Food (95% soy grits) filling for soy bread sandwiches. Margarine from soybean oil will provide the needed extra calories. In case he needs added low-cost energy he may drink some soybean milk.

Urban says the MPF and soy bread will fix him up fine with protein, vitamins and needed minerals for the trip. He will take vitamin C in pills since no other item on his menu provides it.

Urban's wife, Marion, and two children, Holly 12, and Carl Jr., 15,

will pace him in the family car, eat what they please, see the sights and have family reunions each night in friendly motels and motor courts. Urban plans to do 100 miles a day.

Convention Bound

The ride began in Los Angeles on July 26. Urban will pedal east to Tulsa, north through Kansas and Nebraska to Des Moines.

At Des Moines, he will be a guest of the American Soybean Association, of which he is a member, the evening of Aug. 19.

From Des Moines Urban will go to Chicago through the heart of soybeanland, since Illinois and Iowa are the two leading soybean producing states. He will pedal east to New York where he plans to arrive by Sept. 4.

Urban thinks many Americans, as well as restaurants and food service institutions, could provide better nutrition at lower cost by proper use of soy products.

NOW RUN YOUR GRAIN MOISTURES
the IMPROVED more ACCURATE way!

with the
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model 500 RC
MOISTURE TESTER

**25 YEARS OF RESEARCH
HAVE MADE THESE
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2. **EASY-TO-READ**, built-in, eye-level thermometer
3. **LARGE 9 INCH METER** gives automatic reading... no button to push, or dials to adjust. One scale for all moisture ranges
4. **NEW EASE OF OPERATION AND SPEED**—balance tester and thereafter all that is necessary is to drop sample into test cell and obtain automatic meter reading at that time

Tests are equivalent to the basic standards of the U.S.D.A.

You'll have to put New Seedburo Steinlite 500 RC through its paces to find how easy and conveniently this improved model makes moisture tests on corn, wheat, oats, rice, soybeans, flax, rye and sorghums. You simply drop the larger more practical 250 gram sample into the test cell and read the meter. Full information and the famous Seedburo service is as near to you as your phone... Call ANdover 3-2128 Collect, or—

"See your Seedburo Representative"

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EQUIPMENT COMPANY

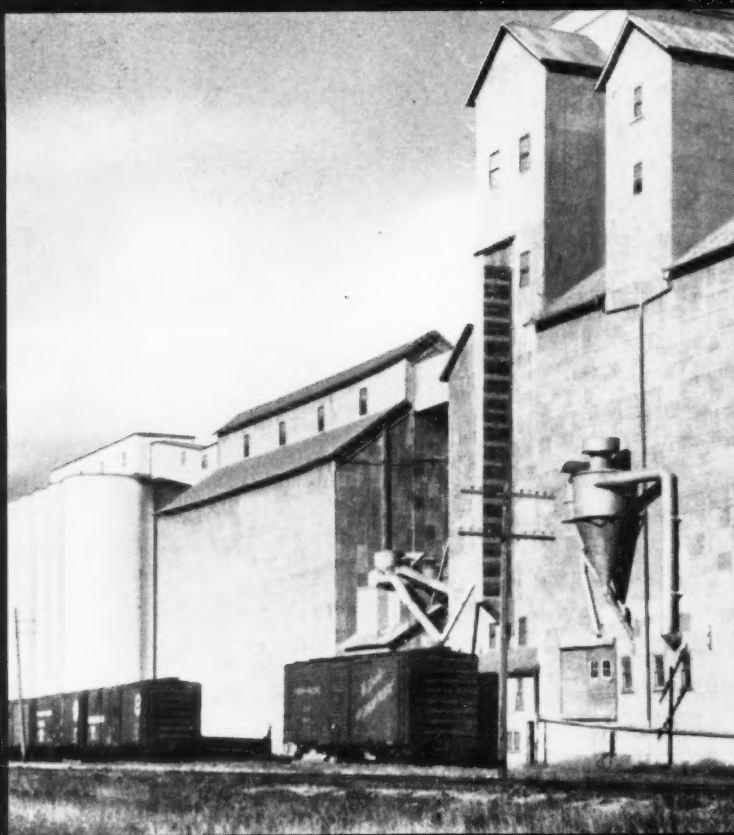
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Soybean processors and refiners serving agriculture and industry

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

THE CROP, MARKETS AND OTHER ITEMS OF NOTE

Take Part in More Trade Fairs

Three livestock nutrition specialists from the United States will be in attendance at the Soybean Council of America exhibit of soybean products at the Bari, Italy, trade fair Sept. 5-25.

The men will be: J. L. Krider, vice president, Central Soya Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. W. Hayward, director of nutrition, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis; and Stanley L. Balloun, associate professor of poultry nutrition, Iowa State College, Ames.

The exhibit will feature the great improvement the usage of soybean oil meal makes possible in livestock feeding results.

The three men will participate in a livestock nutrition seminar at Bari and Krider and Balloun will also take part in one at Reuss, Spain, while they are in Europe.

Before going abroad, Hayward and Krider will appear on a panel discussing how to sell U. S. soybeans and soybean products abroad at the American Soybean Association convention in Des Moines Aug. 19. (See the program page 6.)

The Council will also have an exhibit at the trade fair at Izmir, Turkey, Aug. 20-Sept. 20, where protein usage in livestock feeding will be featured. Expected expansion of livestock feeding enterprises in Turkey may offer a new promising outlet for U. S. soybean oil meal.

Central Soya Acquires Glidden Unit

Completed negotiations for the transfer of the Glidden Co.'s chemurgy division to Central Soya Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., effective Sept. 1 have been announced jointly by Dwight P. Joyce, chairman of the board and president of Glidden, and Dale W. McMillen, Jr., president of Central Soya.

Glidden's chemurgy division facilities consist of soybean processing operations in Chicago and Indianapolis, grain storage facilities in Chicago, Indianapolis, Seneca and Lockport, Ill., as well as facilities for the production of industrial and edible proteins, soya lecithin, soya flour and other soybean products.

Richard O. Westley, Glidden vice president in charge of the division, will continue to direct its operations for Central Soya.

Report on Phytophthora Disease

A warning that *Phytophthora* may this year cause more than the 1957 loss of \$1½ million to Ohio soybeans has been issued by one of the farm papers. The disease is particularly hard on the Harosoy variety, was found in two out of every three Harosoy fields checked last year by A. F. Schmitthenner, pathologist at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Some scientists say *Phytophthora* is in most Cornbelt states but may not become particularly serious in all states because disease resistant varieties are being developed.

You can spot *Phytophthora* by watching low spots and water channels for dead and yellowish stunted plants.

Manganese deficient soybeans have been found for the first time in Mason County, Ill., according to University of Illinois soil chemists. In 1956 the condition was found in Kankakee, Will and Iroquois counties. Affected soybeans show yellowing of the leaves with the veins remaining green until the leaf approaches the white stage. When moisture is excessive the leaves are often covered with brown spots.

Agronomists have recommended spraying infected plants with 10 pounds of manganese sulfate in 15 gallons of water per acre.

Soybean growers needn't get too excited about some pod loss following poor weather, Emmett Pinnell, chairman of the University of Missouri's field crops department, notes.

He says nature may make up for the pod loss by increasing seed size

**Some Reports
on the
1958 Crop**

in the remaining pods, which often happens when temperature extremes, high humidity, excessive rain or hail take a heavy toll of pods.

Arkansas Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin: Most old soybeans are making excellent growth, many are blooming and some are setting pods. Younger beans are improving in condition, although many fields are quite grassy.

Georgia Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin: Soybeans are reported mostly good although the condition is down slightly from a week earlier.

South Dakota Weekly Weather, Crop and Livestock Report: About three-fifths of the soybean acreage is in blossom.

Support will be in the form of deficiency payments made at the end of the crop year after the average price for the whole crop year has been computed. Producers will be paid on the basis of the difference between the year's price average and the support price and not on the individual grower's selling price.

Indiana Weekly Weather and Crop Report: Soybeans are making fairly satisfactory progress, and for the most part carry good color. **Better than 10% have begun setting pods, which is about normal.**

Geo. K. Black, J. A. McCarty Seed Co., Evansville, Ind.: Maturity of crop 5 to 7 days later. Condition poor to excellent. July rainfall over 9 inches. Wabash, White and Patoka rivers too high, too late, to replant much acreage to soybeans. Weed situation sad, unable to cultivate.

Iowa Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin: Soybeans continue to be in good to excellent condition over most of the state. Nearly 40% of the crop was showing bloom by July 28. Growth continues to be good because of ample moisture supplies.

Kansas Weekly Weather and Crop Report: Soybeans have developed well with prospects for a good crop.

Report of Weather and Crop Conditions in Kentucky: Soybeans of the earlier plantings are generally in good condition, but some of those on bottoms or flat uplands are becoming very weedy. About a third of the crop is blooming.

Missouri Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin: Soybeans are generally making good progress where flooding has not been a problem. Weeds are infesting many fields.

George E. Spain, agronomy extension specialist, North Carolina State College, Raleigh: Maturity normal. Condition and yield outlook excellent. Early weed control has been good but because of continued rains some fields are becoming weedy. Scattered areas of infestation with Japanese beetle are reported.

Ralph S. Matlock, agronomy department, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater: Maturity of crop about normal, earlier than 1957. Crop condition and yield outlook good. Lots of weeds. Grasshoppers and bacterial blight prevalent.

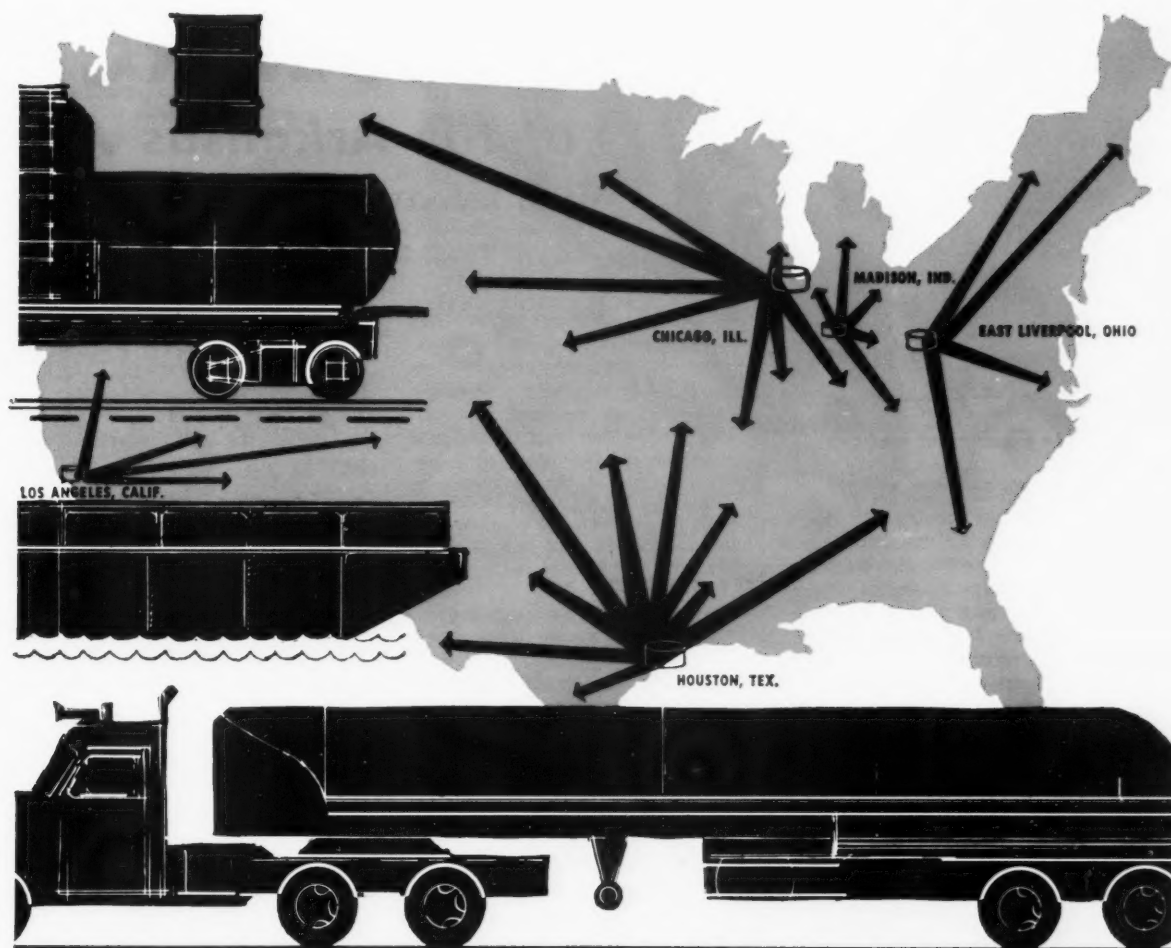
South Carolina Crops and Weather: Soybeans making excellent growth, late plantings grassy and needing cultivation. No insects reported.

Virginia Weather-Crop Report: Early planted soybeans have made excellent progress and the late planted acreage is off to a good start.

There is disappointment among Ontario soybean producers over the support price of \$2.10 set by the Canadian federal government on May 10, according to the Ontario Soya-Bean Growers' Marketing Board, and the **Stabilization Board has agreed to review the support price.** Earlier the Growers' Board had asked for a support price of \$2.57, which they state is much more closely related to the cost of production.

**Canadian
Support
Price**

Margarine production in the United States for the first 6 months of 1958 was 776,227,000 pounds, **more than 9% above the January-June 1957** figure of 712,110,000 pounds, the U. S. Department of Commerce reports. This is a new high in margarine production for the first half of a calendar year.



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SOYBEAN RESEARCH

at the Arkansas AES

By J. CLAYTON HERMAN

Assistant Editor, Agricultural Publications,
University of Arkansas Agricultural
Experiment Station

**Second of a series of
articles on soybean research at
the state experiment stations
by agricultural editors**

POPULARITY of soybeans in Arkansas has been increasing steadily for the past several years. By 1956, for the first time in the state's history, farmers planted more acres to soybeans than to any other crop. Yield of beans per acre likewise has soared.

In 1924, Arkansas farmers planted 1,400 acres of soybeans and harvested an average of 6.5 bushels an acre. The 1957 acreage zoomed to nearly 1½ million acres of the golden crop that yielded 23.5 bushels an acre, representing an income of approximately \$66,625,000 to Arkansas farmers.

"Development of high yielding, shatter-resistant varieties of soybeans has encouraged farmers to

give more attention to soybean production," says Dr. John W. White, associate director of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

His stand that "research is a continuing process and must be designed to meet the specific needs of growers" has helped elevate soybeans to their present position of importance in Arkansas.

New Varieties

As a result of the Southern Regional Cooperative Research program, two new soybean strains now being increased by the Arkansas Station are considered for release to farmers within the next 2 or 3 years. One of them is meant to replace the acreage presently planted to varieties with green seedcoats. This should place Arkansas in a more favorable position for the export market. The other new strain is an improvement over the present early varieties, Dr. White implied.

Some varieties are susceptible to bacterial-induced chlorosis. Others are apparently resistant to this condition. Researchers are exploring the

merits of crossing a popular chlorotic-susceptible variety with an apparently resistant variety. They hope that a chlorotic-resistant strain will spring from this cross, which will still retain the best features of each parent.

Research Solves Growers' Problems

New problems confront soybean growers each year. Many of these can be corrected by management practices. However, someone must discover and perfect new operations. To meet these challenges as they arise, research is being conducted on seed treatment, dates and rates of planting, stand evaluation, rotations, weed control, fertilization, irrigation, and marketing.

Before planting, a grower needs to know if it's advisable to treat seed. Dr. H. J. Walters, associate plant pathologist, has an answer to this problem.

He designed tests to determine how well several fungicidal chemicals would protect the seed and young seedlings of soybeans. Seeds of Dorman, Dortchsoy 67, and Lee varieties were slurry-treated with Arasan, Captan, and Spergon.

He summarized the results this way: "Good quality seed planted at standard seeding rates, under environmental conditions favorable for seedling emergence gain little benefit from seed treatment. On the other hand, a combination of poor quality seed and cold, wet weather may considerably reduce stands if seeds aren't treated. Since Dorman soybeans grown in Arkansas have low germination, it is recommended that seed of this variety be treated."

The effect of virus diseases on yields is the subject of an important research project underway. Researchers are attempting to tailor a soybean variety resistant to stem canker. Bacterial blight is being studied. Surveys are being made to tell what damage is done by root knot and other nematodes. Soybean cyst nematodes are under surveillance to detect how they injure plants. In-the-furrow treatment with chemicals at seeding time is



UNTREATED soybeans being choked by grass and weeds (left). Those on right were treated with 7½ pounds of CIPC an acre, applied at planting, May 30, 1957. This is how they looked on July 24. The untreated plot yielded 14.2 bushels an acre, while the treated plot produced 29.9 bushels. Both stands were planted in untreated rows.

being tested to prevent loss of plants after emergence. In general, plant pathologists are pointing research toward increasing yield and reducing amount of seed that a farmer needs to plant to have a satisfactory stand.

Planting Time Important

As with any crop, a farmer must consider when is the best time to plant. Therefore, different dates of planting can be expected to influence their growth habit and yield.

"When selecting a variety and a planting date, growers should consider factors such as maturity date, plant height, and lodging, as well as yield," says Assistant Agronomist C. E. Caviness. All of these factors affect the soybean plant, as shown by various date-of-planting experiments conducted for the past 4 years by the Arkansas researchers.

Planting dates used in the experiments were Apr. 15-20, May 15-20, and June 20-30, which represent early, medium, and late planting dates. Caviness reports that, "Although lodging was slightly greater at the May 15-20 planting date, the advantages of generally higher yields, better ground cover for weed control, and more desirable plant height for combining, stress that a May planting date is usually more satisfactory for a large slice of soybean acreage in Arkansas."

Insects Must Be Whipped

An insect, known as the three-cornered alfalfa hopper, takes a fancy to girdling soybean plants at random over a field. Stalks weaken, lodge, and fall when heavily loaded with beans.

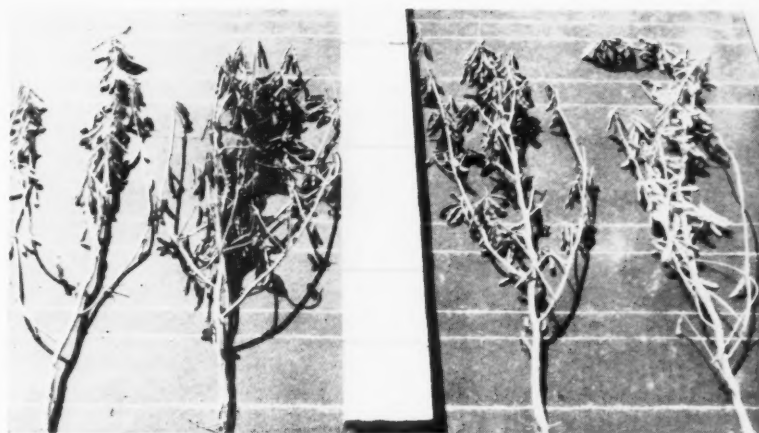
Experiments have been initiated to stimulate the reduced stand caused by these insects. Researchers will evaluate these plots for potential crop damage resulting from a hopper attack. Entomologists are already on the job testing methods to fight these alfalfa hoppers should they become a major pest of soybeans in Arkansas.

Another serious pest of soybeans is the bean leafhopper. The problem in controlling this insect, that researchers are working out, is to determine the percentage of damage that can be tolerated before insecticides are justified.

Weeds Must Be Kept Down

The battle against weeds is never ending, but not always losing. To fortify the attack on some weeds, a charge of chemical herbicides often turns victory in favor of the soybeans, and dumps more money in a farmer's pocket.

Coupled with row spacing studies,



PLANTS TO the left of the rule received their first shot of irrigation water when they started blooming. Those on the right of the rule were irrigated all season. Varieties from left to right are Lee, Dorman, Dorman, and Lee. Notice that there is very little difference between plants on either side of the rule. Here's how their yields break down:

	Yield	Variety	Yield	Variety
Irrigated all season	52.0	Lee	40.8	Dorman
Irrigation started at first bloom	50.4	Lee	39.0	Dorman

Lee yielded 52 bushels an acre when irrigated all season, and produced 50.4 bushels when irrigation was started at first bloom stage. Dorman yielded 40.8 bushels an acre when irrigated all season, and produced 39 bushels when irrigation was started at the first bloom stage.

researchers are testing various chemicals to find the ones adaptable to Arkansas situations and at the same time are economical and practical.

The role of herbicides in soybean production is being scrutinized as a means of checking weeds to help offset the relatively narrow profit margin often realized. Pre-emergence herbicides such as CDAA, NPA, CIPC, and PCP are being tested.

Preliminary data, compiled by Assistant Agronomist R. E. Frans, show striking effects of row spacings and herbicides both alone and in combination. Tests in 1956 and 1957 indicated that soybeans grown in rows closer than the conventional 36 to 40 inches yielded more beans. The overall effect of using pre-emergence herbicides increased yields over untreated plots.

"There appeared to be no advantage, however, of using herbicides in 40-inch rows that could be cultivated normally. The possibility exists that use of pre-emergence herbicides to remove early weed competition will increase yields in close-spaced rows, where normal cultivation is not practical," Dr. Frans added. This investigation is being continued to work out specific recommendations.

Fertilization

A project on soybean fertility was initiated in the fall of 1956 to learn

how the crop responds to fertilizers. These objectives were set:

1—To determine the best P-K ratio for soybeans on the major soil areas of Arkansas.

2—To study methods and time of applying P-K fertilizers.

3—To study effect of a starter application of N on soybean growth, development, and yield.

4—To study the effect of sidedressing N at different growth stages on soybean growth, development, and yield.

This project, supervised by Assistant Agronomist G. W. Hardy, will cover at least 5 years' duration. During this time both field and greenhouse experiments are planned. Appropriate field plot designs will permit accurate statistical analysis of data. Various rates of NPK are being applied to determine the best ratio for the several major soil areas in the state. Time of application includes early spring, just before planting, and as a sidedress application during the growing season, Dr. Hardy remarked.

In another study, researchers expect to measure the residual effect of fertilizer on a soybean crop following cotton, when high levels of fertilizers have been applied on the cotton.

Irrigation Enters the Picture

Irrigation trials are set up to pre-

dict the smallest amount of water that a farmer could put on and still get increased yields. Also, when is the best time to irrigate? Three years' tests show that water applied before bloom didn't increase yields above plots that had water started at blooming time.

Dr. A. E. Spooner, assistant agronomist, interprets this information to mean that a farmer can save two applications of water by waiting until blooms appear to irrigate.

In 1955, soybeans responded to irrigation by bearing 80% to 100% more beans than non-irrigated plots. Water was flooded and maintained as plants needed it while they were growing. There was no difference in yields when the water was applied before blooming and when it was held off until the plants started blooming.

Irrigated plants in 1956 produced a 35% to 45% larger crop than those not irrigated, Dr. Spooner declared. Irrigation gave no response in the wet year of 1957.

Length of time that water can be left on without harming plants is also being observed. Current research indicates that 4 to 5 days would be the maximum time that

water could be left on without depressing yields.

At harvest time, many farmers face the puzzle of whether to store or not to store. By reviewing past price trends, growers can improve accuracy of forecasting future prices. With this thought in mind agricultural economists plotted prices of soybeans over a 22-year period. They noted that May was the month of highest prices 12 times and June was highest 9 times. In only 3 years during 1935 through 1956 did the high price month fall outside the season from April to July. The seasonal low price fell in September, October, November, and December in all years included except one.

"Although storage of soybeans has been profitable in the past, a trend toward elimination of profit margins is expected," cautions Hilliard Jackson, assistant agricultural economist. "Improvements in marketing, government support price programs, and more storage facilities in the state will likely diminish storage profits."

One activity Jackson suggests is for a grower to store part of his crop and sell the remainder. He may prefer to sell soybeans harvested first and store late varieties.

For a long time soybean oil meal

has been a standby as a protein supplement for livestock. Dr. E. L. Stephenson, animal nutritionist, reports that the benefits of soybean feeds in poultry rations are being pried into. These feeds are being tested in various processes such as solvent, dehulled, and in pellet form with protein levels ranging from 41% to 50%.

This brief glimpse of soybean research in progress at the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station merely hits some of the high spots. Many other projects are underway or in the planning stage; others are pending interpretation of results. The phenomenal rate of increase in acreage of soybeans in Arkansas testifies that research is paying off.

Farm Bureau Plans Trade Center in Netherlands

PLANS FOR establishing a U. S. agricultural trade center in Rotterdam, Netherlands, by the American Farm Bureau Federation have been announced by Charles B. Shuman, Federation president, Chicago.

Target date for opening the Farm Bureau trade center is October.

It is not expected that the trade center will reduce the need for private or cooperative organizations operating in this field. On the contrary, the trade center should supplement and complement these activities.

Main function of the Farm Bureau trade center will be to facilitate sales of agricultural products abroad. Suggestions and ideas on promotion and sales efforts will be developed by the new trade center.

"Farm Bureau is establishing a trade center in Rotterdam to meet the needs of an expanded agricultural industry," Mr. Shuman said.

"The trade center will provide a European-wide listening post for the gathering of trade intelligence and trade opportunities.

"We in Farm Bureau are convinced from our past experience that the best way to expand markets abroad is through private trade channels.

"In recent postwar years we have relied to a certain extent on various kinds of government-subsidized programs to bolster our foreign markets. This may have been necessary during a period when foreign countries were rebuilding their economies and faced with dollar shortages. However, we have always recognized that sound, two-way trade for the long-term pull must be based on private trade."

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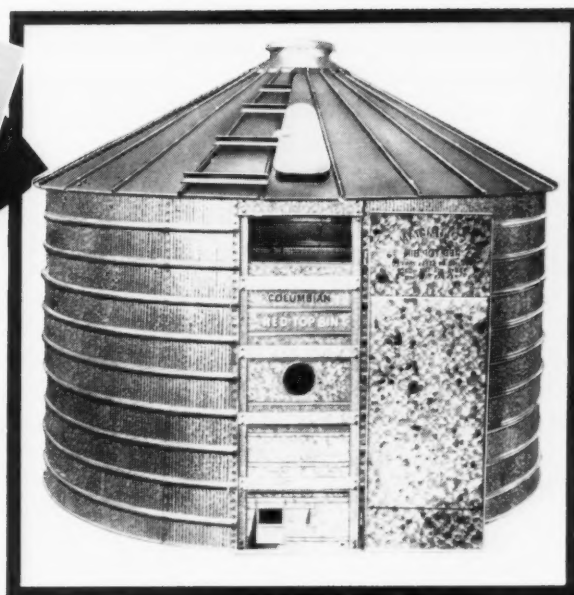
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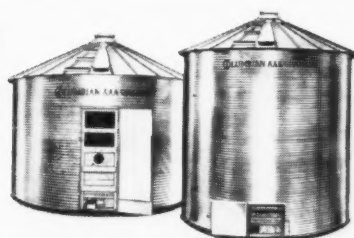
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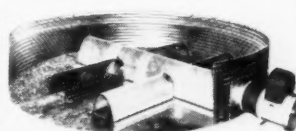
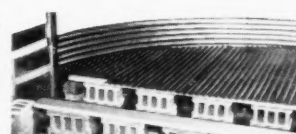
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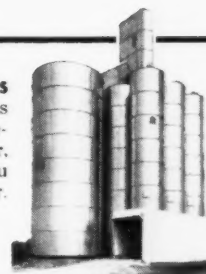


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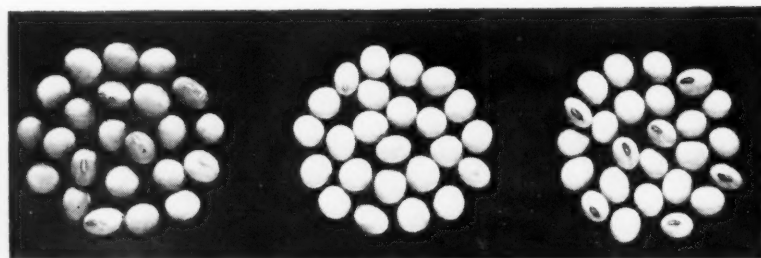
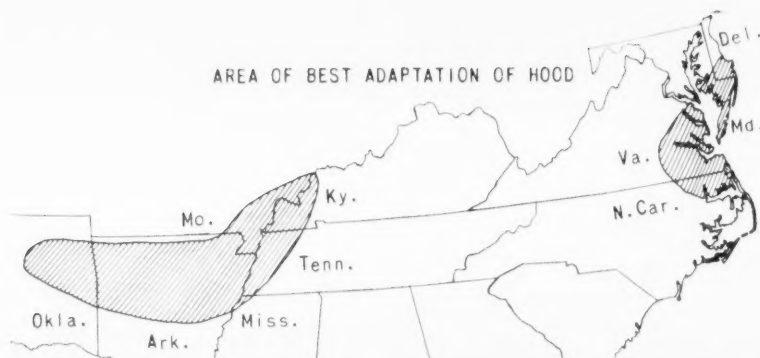
A New Yellow Seeded Soybean of Ogden Maturity

By EDGAR E. HARTWIG*

SOYBEAN GROWERS in the upper South, who have found the Lee variety too late in maturity for their area and who desire a yellow-seeded variety to replace Ogden, should be interested in the new Hood variety. Hood averages 2 days earlier in maturity than Ogden and 9 days earlier than Lee in its area of best adaptation. It has a growth type very similar to that of Ogden, produces slightly higher seed yields, and is superior in seed holding and in seed quality.

The Hood variety is being increased for release to seed producers by the following states: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. Approximately 1,500 acres were planted for increase in 1958 in the eight states. Production from this acreage will be available for further increase by seed producers in these states: Seed producers interested in obtaining seed stocks of this variety for further increase in 1959 should contact their local county agent, seed improvement organization, or experiment station. Seed stocks should be ample to permit extensive plantings in the adapted area in 1960.

The Hood variety was developed and tested by research workers of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory and cooperating experiment stations in the Southern States. The original cross from which this variety was developed was made in 1943 at the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. In that year the varieties Ogden and CNS were crossed. An F_3 line from this cross, similar in plant type and maturity to Ogden and having yellow seedcoats and resistance to the disease bacterial pustule, was crossed with Roanoke to



SEED of (1) Ogden, (2) Hood, and (3) Lee soybean varieties. Hood has a yellow seedcoat and light colored hilum.

bring in higher oil content and improved seed holding qualities. An early generation selection from this cross, N48-1831, gave good performance in North Carolina and Mississippi Delta tests and later in regional tests.

A sub-line from N48-1831, D51-4888, was selected at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., and in 1953 was entered in the cooperative regional trials conducted by the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory in cooperation with research workers in the Southern States. In these tests, which were grown at 35 to 40 locations each year, Hood has given a consistently good performance, especially in the northern range of where the Ogden variety has been grown.

In comparison with Ogden for the 5-year period 1953-1957, seed yield of Hood has been 6% higher in the East Coast area and 9% higher in the Delta area. Oil content averages somewhat higher than Ogden and protein percentage averages slightly lower than Ogden (table 1). In addition to having a yellow seedcoat, Hood has light brown hilum. It is superior in seed holding to Ogden but does not hold its seed as well as Lee.

Hood is resistant to the diseases bacterial pustule, wildfire, frog-eye, and target spot. Hood has an average plant height of 30 to 36 inches in the area where it is best adapted. It has moderate size stems, heavy

foliage, and purple flowers. The hairs on the pods and stems are gray, which is similar to Ogden and different from Lee, which is tawny.

At certain stages of growth, the leaves of Hood have a rather rough or puckered appearance, which is different from that of other commonly grown varieties. While the hilum color is described as being light brown, the color intensity may vary from almost colorless to a medium brown, depending on environmental conditions. As with many other varieties, mutations that cause the entire seedcoat to be light brown or buff may be expected to occur in Hood. If this mutation occurs, the plant type will not differ from that typical for the variety.

TABLE 1. COMPARATIVE SEED YIELD AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE HOOD, OGDEN, AND LEE FOR THE YEARS 1953-1957

Variety	Seed yield		Percent	
	East Coast	Delta	Oil	Protein
Hood	32.7	32.9	21.8	40.0
Ogden	30.9	30.1	21.1	40.5
Lee	31.5	33.8	21.1	41.3

4 Million Illinois Acres in Soybeans

A TOTAL of 6,350 square miles or 4,064,000 acres of Illinois land is devoted to soybeans, according to the 1954 U. S. Census as reported by the Illinois Crop Reporting Service. The information is carried in the annual report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

*Research agronomist, Agricultural Research Service, Crops Research Division, USDA, working in cooperation with the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

Soybean Utilization Conference at Peoria



Attending the soybean utilization conference, left to right: **FIRST ROW**—F. H. Hafner, General Mills, Inc., newly elected chairman of the Soybean Research Council; H. L. Wilcke, Ralston Purina Co., retiring chairman; R. L. Terrill, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.; W. D. MacLay, director Northern Utilization Research and Development Division; J. C. Cowan, NU; C. D. Evans, NU; and C. H. VanEtten, NU.

SECOND ROW—J. W. Cole, Glidden Co.; W. N. McMillen, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.; W. W. Cravens, McMillen Feed Mills; J. W. Hayward, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.; K. F. Mattil, Swift & Co.; A. R. Baldwin, Cargill, Inc.; and L. E. Gast, NU.

THIRD ROW—M. J. Brinegar, Allied Mills; C. M. Wilson, Borden Co.; A. K. Smith, NU; R. W. Jackson, NU; R. G. Houghtlin, president, National Soybean Processors Association; H. J. Dutton, NU; F. B. Weakley, NU; E. L. Griffin, NU; H. M. Teeter, NU; and P. D. Aines, Buckeye Cellulose Corp.

THE 1958 SOYBEAN utilization conference was held recently at the Peoria laboratories of the Northern Utilization Research and Develop-

ment Division. The conference is an annual meeting of staffs of this division of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, and the Soybean Re-

search Council of the National Soybean Processors Association. Thirty-five attended this year. The Council had held its annual business meeting in Peoria prior to the conference with the division.

Value of the exchange of information made possible by the meeting was mentioned by W. D. MacLay, director of the Utilization Division, as he welcomed the group to the laboratories. J. C. Cowan, chief of the Oilseed Crops Laboratory of the division, outlined the program in oilseed research, pointing out that emphasis is on industrial utilization of vegetable oils but that work is continuing on flavor stability and meal.

W. W. Cravens, McMillen Feed Mills representative, speaking about research that is needed, suggested that more be done on the minor components of soybean meal. J. W. Cole, Glidden Co. representative, discussed research needed on soybean oil.

Others on the program and subjects they discussed were: C. H. VanEtten, amino acids in soybean proteins; F. B. Weakley, the alleged antithiamin factor; C. D. Evans, research in edible soybean oil; L. E. Gast, plasticizer studies; and H. J. Dutton, labeling fatty acids.

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CROP REPORT

Outlook Is for Record 1958 Soybean Crop

CONDITION of the soybean crop was generally good in late July, but with many late plantings in both northern and southern areas maturity possibly averaged a little behind normal.

A crop of record size is expected, but observers are cautious about predicting above average per acre yields.

Weather was cool and wet in June and July in most northern areas, and rainfall in the South for the year to date has been above normal.

There have been losses due to flooding in northern areas.

Some fields are weedy and grassy and it is probable more weeds than usual will show up later in the season. But many report good weed control to date. Volunteer corn is a problem in parts of Iowa and Illinois.

A 1958 soybean crop of approximately 500 million bushels based on the 3-year average yield was indicated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's July 10 acreage report, which shows soybean acreage of 24,414,000 for all purposes with 23,367,000 acres for harvest.

This was just a little above the Mar. 1 planting intentions report which indicated 23,985,000 acres for all purposes.

The National Soybean Crop Improvement Council's June 30 report placed total U. S. planted acreage at 23,595,000 with a majority of 307

reporters calling the crop condition good.

Galvin's July 1 report indicated a 1958 harvested acreage of 23,746,000 and forecast a crop totaling 484,490,000 bushels.

Following are July reports from Soybean Digest crop correspondents:

Arkansas. Paul C. Hughes, Farmers Soybean Corp., Blytheville (7-19): Unless we get an unusually early frost our crop will mature 100%. Crop is about a month late on the average but that won't change harvest too much. I don't see how we can make the yields we did last year. Too many late soybeans. Uneven soybeans and wet weather July 6-12 made for many weeds and grass.

Florida. E. N. Stephens, county agent, Pensacola (7-22): 20,000 planted acres, about 5% increase over 1957. Condition of early planted beans good, late are grassy. Too much rain for cultivation of late planted beans—weeds bad.

Illinois. L. Parke Kerbaugh, Stanford (7-12): Some drowning and water damage from very wet month.

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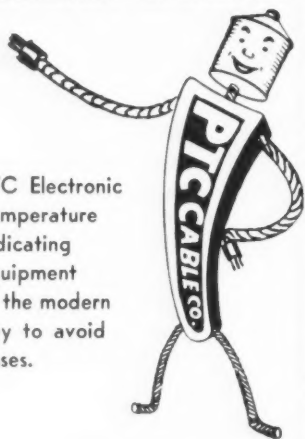
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SOYBEAN CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1958 (1,000 ACRES)

	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Equivalent solid ¹			Acreage for beans Harvested		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	For harvest 1958
New York	8	7	6	8	7	6	6	6	5
New Jersey	38	57	50	38	57	50	26	44	43
Pennsylvania	50	53	48	50	53	48	23	17	16
Ohio	1,089	1,446	1,489	1,089	1,446	1,489	1,051	1,421	1,467
Indiana	1,829	2,230	2,364	1,829	2,230	2,364	1,737	2,163	2,290
Illinois	3,989	5,034	5,235	3,989	5,034	5,235	3,868	4,974	5,185
Michigan	121	248	285	121	248	285	112	236	275
Wisconsin	70	110	132	70	110	132	48	101	119
Minnesota	1,461	2,697	3,155	1,461	2,697	3,155	1,416	2,549	3,076
Iowa	1,875	2,806	3,059	1,875	2,806	3,059	1,837	2,792	3,038
Missouri	1,495	1,719	2,080	1,512	1,719	2,080	1,420	1,637	1,975
North Dakota	49	201	271	49	201	271	47	184	265
South Dakota	110	194	266	110	194	266	105	186	253
Nebraska	95	140	200	95	140	200	90	137	194
Kansas	413	241	362	413	241	362	357	214	329
Delaware	84	152	167	84	152	167	77	147	162
Maryland	120	208	204	120	208	204	100	189	188
Virginia	215	270	289	244	286	304	169	248	269
West Virginia	12	7	6	12	7	6
North Carolina	407	484	469	477	514	496	294	416	412
South Carolina	145	341	368	186	377	400	112	329	355
Georgia	82	122	129	109	152	159	36	100	110
Florida	22 ²	50	52	22 ²	50	52	18 ²	45	46
Kentucky	205	188	203	212	188	203	123	130	140
Tennessee	292	265	321	350	283	338	189	187	233
Alabama	147	163	163	150	163	163	78	122	128
Mississippi	515	716	859	552	731	871	384	615	738
Arkansas	813	1,433	1,920	866	1,451	1,935	738	1,383	1,865
Louisiana	118	160	170	240	234	242	56	119	120
Oklahoma	63	38	52	64	38	52	38	30	42
Texas	8	24	40	8	24	40	3	17	29
United States	15,936	21,804	24,414	16,401	22,041	24,634	14,557	20,738	23,367

¹ Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres. ² Short-time average. Crop reporting board, AMS, USDA.

SOYBEANS, INTERPLANTED ACREAGE (1,000 ACRES)

	Average 1947-56	1957	1958		Average 1947-56	1957	1958
Virginia	57	32	30	Tennessee	116	36	34
North Carolina	140	60	54	Mississippi	73	30	24
South Carolina	83	72	64	Arkansas	106	36	30
Georgia	54	60	60	Louisiana	244	149	145
				United States	930	475	441

SOYBEAN DIGEST

Crop very rank and going down. Wet weather may cause beans not to set on. Yield outlook average if beans set on.

R. W. Weitzer, Cypress Land Farms Co., Carrollton (7-21): 10% decrease in acreage from last year. Maturity slightly earlier than normal. Crop condition excellent. Excessive moisture prevented final cultivation. Late weeds starting to come through.

Russell S. Davis, Clayton (7-19): Final acreage a little less than last year. More oats were seeded than in 1957, some soil bank acres are drilled in beans to plow under, and Old Man River has swallowed a sizable acreage. A lot of drainage areas in river bottoms are complete loss. Our fairly level prairie soils, which produce the bulk of the beans, have been flooded three times. Beans that have stood in the water too long are stunted and yellowing. Weather from here on out will complete the story. My guess today is 20% to 30% lower yield from this area.

Frank Anderson, Stewardson (7-21): Just too wet. Rains every day but beans look good and mostly cultivated and clean. Outlook is for high yield.

Indiana. **Clark F. Baker**, West Lafayette (7-22): Condition in Tippecanoe County 100%—even the replanted beans in flooded areas. Some flooded out second and third time will not be planted again. Per acre yield could be equal to or above last year.

Iowa. **C. R. Weber** and **J. M. Dunleavy**, Iowa State College department of agronomy, made a 743-mile survey including the state's heaviest soybean producing areas July 16 and 17. They found the stage of growth normal and estimated (in June) the total acreage slightly above 1957. Stands were a little below average due to drought at planting time. An unusual amount of volunteer corn was present due to poor corn harvesting conditions in 1957. They estimate Iowa will produce 22.8 bushels per acre with normal or below normal rainfall from now on out.

F. E. Hunt, Adair (7-20): Just returned from a week's trip through most of Iowa north of Adair and southeast Minnesota and southwest Wisconsin. Never saw so many beans and most look well. Few fields a little late. Little damage by water.

Louisiana. **W. M. Scott, Jr.**, Scott Plantations, Tallulah (7-21): Crop prospect much better than 30 days ago but it is quite late and I feel yield will be below average. 20% is late June or early July planting. Weed situation poor to fair.

Minnesota. **John W. Evans**, Mon-

tevideo (7-22): Maturity not quite normal. Blossoming too early for height attained to date. 80% will mature. Yield outlook good. Some weeds.

Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye (7-22): Heavy rains drowned out other crops and ground replanted to early varieties of soybeans. Maturity about week later than last year but condition excellent. If nothing further happens we will have a bumper crop. Bean fields have a nice dark green color and a few warm days and nights will put them in line with last year as to maturity.

John R. Thompson, University of Minnesota agronomist, Waseca (7-21): Very dry locally but yields could still be good if sufficient rainfall from now on.

Mississippi. **D. Gray Miley**, Panther Burn Plantation (7-19): Almost all beans were planted 2 to 3 weeks later than normal. Because of excessive rainfall in May and June crop is grassy and yellow. Yield will be below normal, though good weather in August and September could change picture. Weeds bad in many fields.

Missouri. **Arthur E. Frank**, Dannen Mills, St. Joseph (7-21): Cool, wet weather has made for excellent growth, excellent blooms and good seedpods. Because it has been so cool it's possible plants may stay green instead of maturing.

Nebraska. **Donald G. Hanway**, College of Agriculture, Lincoln (7-18): Maturity about normal, condition excellent. Continued cool, wet weather

and an early frost could cause trouble. Weather too cool for rapid development. Yield outlook excellent, 25 bushels per acre.

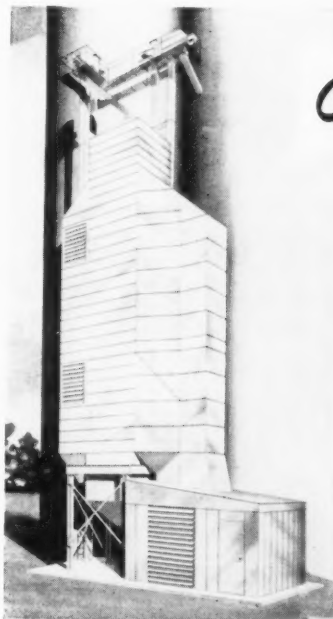
Ohio. **Calvin Heilman**, Kenton (7-21): Maturity 3 or 4 days earlier than normal. Condition very uneven. Much yellowing because of excessive moisture. Many fields not cultivated at all. Some plants dying due to root rot. I would estimate per acre yield 3% to 4% below normal, just about offsetting increase in acreage.

D. G. Scott, Marysville (7-18): Maturity little later than normal. Average condition good. Very rainy and cool. Weeds bad.

Texas. **Jack G. King**, Texas A & M Experiment Station, Lubbock (7-22): Total acreage High Plains area 54,800 compared to 18,650 in 1957. Due to ideal spring—good moisture and warm weather at planting—crop appears to be slightly ahead of normal. Weather has been extremely hot with temperatures above 100 for last several days. Farmers are beginning to irrigate. Yields should be above average. However, with large number of new growers it is difficult to predict yield.

Ontario. **Gilles DePutter**, Appin (7-20): Maturity normal. Condition encouraging. Ample moisture except few localities where rains would be beneficial. Weeds could mean decreased yield in certain localities due to heavy rainfall.

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Soybean Germination

The Effect of Cleaning

By L. M. HUMPHREY

Formerly with Robert L. Dortch Seed Farms, Scott, Ark.

MUCH HAS BEEN said about the damage to germination soybeans may suffer through rough handling, either during harvesting or later in the cleaning processes. The remark was made to me by a member of our State Plant Board that though it was generally believed that cleaning would improve germination, this was not the case, but the germination would be lowered 2% to 4%. Since we must clean large volumes of seed beans, and germination is of prime importance, we wished to know exactly what damage, if any, they sustained through the cleaning process, and where such damage was taking place.

Our cleaning process is roughly as follows: Beans are taken by screw conveyor from the bulk pile to an elevator which takes them up to the hopper on top of the Clipper cleaner. They are fed from the hopper into the cleaner. From the cleaner they enter a second elevator which deposits them into a steel tank approximately 4 feet square and 6



Fig. 1. Germination sample from uncleaned beans. 23 of 25 seeds germinated.

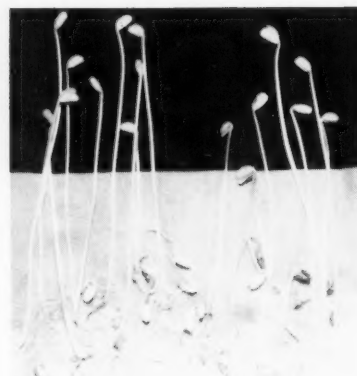


Fig. 2. Germination sample from beans cleaned five times. 17 of 25 germinated.

feet deep with a hopped bottom. From this they are sacked.

We took one barrel of uncleaned beans from the bulk pile of Lee beans. These beans were 11.24% moisture and germinated 84.4%. These were run through the cleaner five times and samples were taken at four locations as follows: (1) the cleaner hopper, (2) the entrance to the second elevator, (3) the first beans to hit the bottom of the accumulation tank, and (4) a sample from the barrel at the end of each cleaning.

Ten samples of 25 seeds were germinated. The samples were left in the germinator 9 days in order that the germinations would be as complete as possible.

The individual germinations from the various locations on the cleaning equipment showed no significant difference within runs, so all samples taken from each run were averaged. This gave 50 individual germination samples from each run. The results are presented in the accompanying table. Also, in the

photographs will be seen the difference between the germinated beans from the uncleaned sample (Fig. 1) and those that had been cleaned five times (Fig. 2).

From these results we may conclude that cleaning the beans once did not materially hurt them, and that cleaning them twice did relatively little damage. However, beginning with the third cleaning the beans were seriously damaged.

This experiment gives further evidence that soybeans are relatively easily damaged by unnecessary handling, and there is no question that every effort should be made to avoid handling them either carelessly or more than is absolutely necessary.

GERMINATIONS OF LEE SOYBEANS — UNCLEANED AND CLEANED ONE TO FIVE TIMES—11.24% MOISTURE

Sample	Difference between uncleaned and cleaned samples	
	Germination	Moisture
Uncleaned	84.4	0.0
Cleaned once	84.1	-0.3
Cleaned twice	82.2	-2.2
Cleaned 3 times	76.6	-7.8
Cleaned 4 times	73.6	-10.8
Cleaned 5 times	70.6	-13.8

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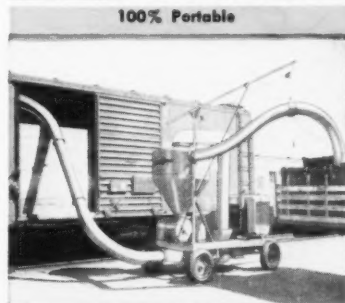
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Meetings with Government Prefectures

By SHIZUKA HAYASHI

Managing Director, Japanese American Soybean Institute, Nikkatsu International Bldg., No. 1, 1-Chome Yurakucho, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

A 2-DAY MEETING has been planned by the nutrition department of the Ministry of Welfare and sponsored by the Japanese American Soybean Institute to call those in charge of the nutrition section of each of the prefectural governments to review activities of the 850 health centers all over Japan, particularly in connection with the promotion of the various soybean products through the consumers' classes. For the sake of convenience the 48 prefectures are divided into three blocks for holding three meetings in Tokyo, Nagoya and Oita, Kyushu.

Two meetings, one at Tokyo and one at Nagoya, have already been held. Representatives of 17 prefectures situated mostly north of Tokyo up to Hokkaido met at Tokyo, and those of 18 prefectures mostly in the central part of Japan gathered at Nagoya. Staffs of this Institute attended both meetings. Reports were made by each prefectural representative on the number of activities carried out by the different health centers. They explained how classes had been held to demonstrate cooking of various soybean dishes to housewives and how they were accepted.

It is most gratifying to know that quite a number of health centers have voluntarily conducted cooking



SOYBEAN cooking class for consumers at Hyogo Health Center, Kobe City. Mr. Nakajima, nutritionist especially assigned to the class, describes the 15 dishes he has prepared and arranged for the table. The lady assisting him is the nutritionist assigned to this health center. Sponsored by the Japanese American Soybean Institute.

demonstrations of various soybean products in addition to scheduled classes. The government official from Hyogo prefecture reported that in his prefecture, besides the regular demonstration under our contract, they have carried out 134 demonstrations to a total attendance of 36,100 housewives. In Nagano prefecture the officials distributed questionnaires to 48,000 housewives asking for their opinions on the soybean cooking demonstrations. Many replies have indicated that the attempt was very effective and expressed the hope for repeated demonstrations in the future. Many replies are still forthcoming.

Another prefectural government has printed a 28-page textbook on soybeans and soybean products at its own expense and has distributed them to the attendants at all the health centers in that particular prefecture. A representative of the Osaka municipal office strongly suggested that some catch phrases emphasizing the value of soybeans and soybean products should be worked out for use on all occasions, and that they should be printed on all promotional material and literature.

In these two meetings the writer emphasized the objective of the market development project, how the Foreign Agricultural Service is cooperating and supporting by extending every possible assistance to the Japanese soybean industrial groups to increase consumption of their re-

spective soybean products. He told the prefectural officials that the soybean producers who are the members of the American Soybean Association have recently decided to contribute the necessary living costs for two Japanese scientists who will be sent over to the Northern Regional Research Laboratory in Peoria to conduct studies on the various aspects of soybeans for a period of 1 year.

Sclerotium in U. S. Soybeans

In a recent shipment of soybeans arriving at the port of Yokkaichi near Nagoya in the central part of Japan "Sclerotium" has been discovered. This is the first time the existence of "Sclerotium" was reported. Although the quantity found in the shipment was small—approximately 0.0004%, and from a practical, commercial viewpoint cannot be considered serious—it does violate the Botanical Quarantine laws. Shipments containing "Sclerotium" are not permitted to be imported into Japan unless the fungus substance is completely taken out and destroyed.

However, because of this particular lot being purchased by the Japanese government for animal feed purposes, which requires processing at the oil mill, special permission was given by the Welfare Ministry for import on the condition that the beans be properly treated at the oil mill under government supervision.

Mr. Fixo

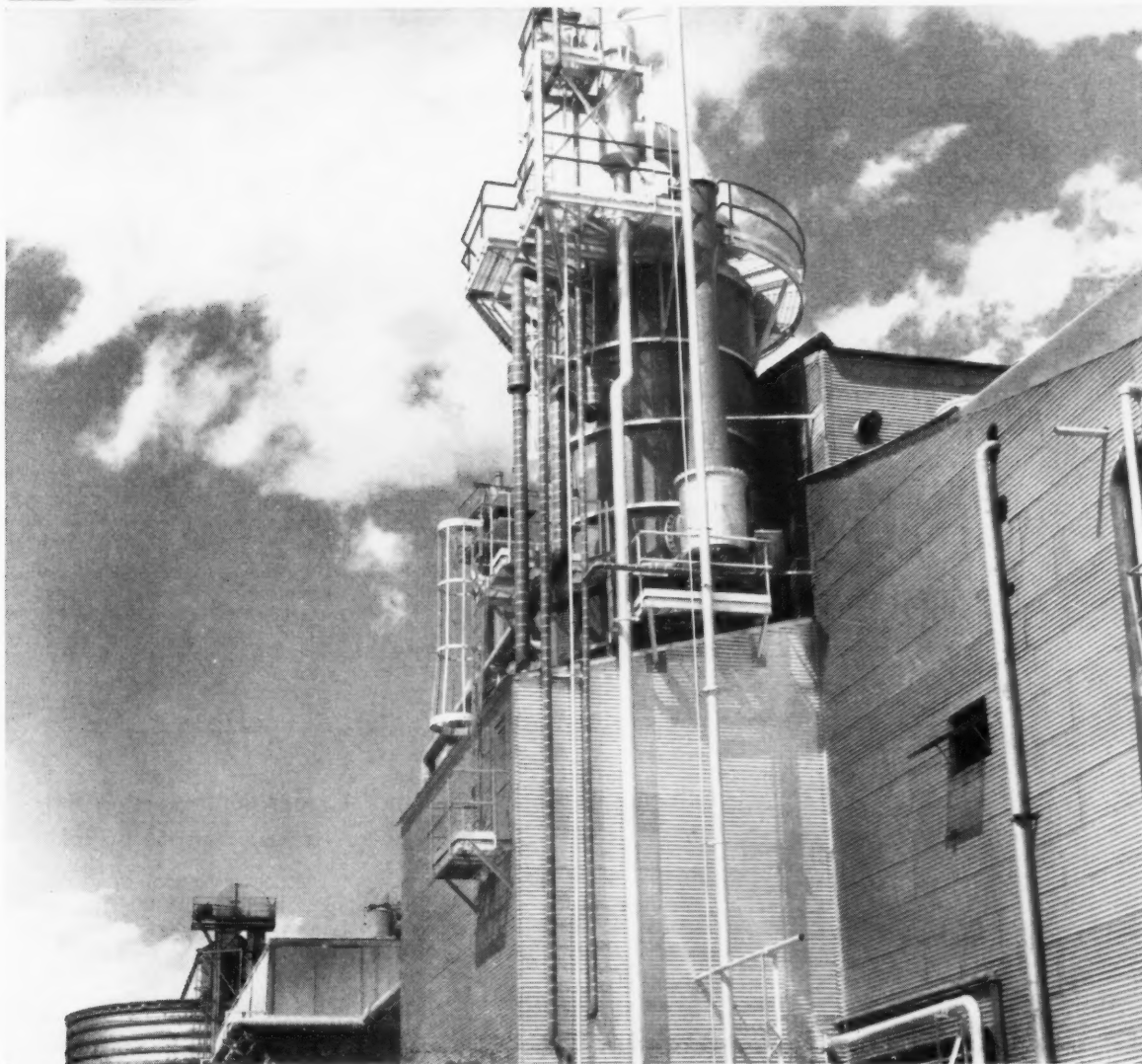
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Marketing Groups Form Export Agency

NINETEEN farmer-owned regional marketing associations have joined to form an export agency to expand sales of grain abroad. They have established Producers Export Co., incorporated in Delaware, according to Fred J. Watts, Jr., manager of the Illinois Grain Corp., and secretary and treasurer of the new export corporation.

PEC has authorized capital of \$5 million and will concentrate on mar-

keting and expanding sales abroad of U.S. grains and oilseeds, emphasizing quality.

Producers Export Co. will establish headquarters in New York City and maintain agents in all the principal nations that import grain and oilseeds.

Other officers of the new sales agency:

President, J. Frank Triplett, Producers Grain Corp., Amarillo, Tex.; and vice president, J. H. Dean,

Farmers Cooperative Commission Co., Hutchinson, Kans.

Directors are: J. E. Puckett, Union Equity Co-op Exchange, Enid, Okla.; Robert A. Puelz, Equity Union Grain Co., Lincoln, Nebr.; Walter F. See, grain division, Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., Columbus, Ohio; Harold W. Poort, Farmers Grain Cooperative, Ogden, Utah; Tom Wiggins, grain marketing division, Cotton Producers Association, Atlanta, Ga.

Fred Maywald, grain department, Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa; A. F. Gamble, Farmers Union Marketing Association, Denver, Colo.; M. D. Guild, Indiana Grain Cooperative, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. J. Lutch, grain and feed division, Missouri Farmers Association, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo.; James R. Bliss, Michigan Elevator Exchange, Lansing, Mich.

R. C. Moorehead, grain division, Ohio Equity Exchange Co., Lima, Ohio; Harrison Fahrnkopf, United Grain Co., Champaign, Ill.; W. A. Richard, North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., Portland, Ore.; Nelson J. Cotton, Ohio Farmers Grain Corp., Fostoria, Ohio; P. J. Nash, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo.; and M. W. Goodwin, Southern States Grain Marketing Co-op Inc., Baltimore, Md.



the story of Aeration...

Progress report:

Until a few years ago, man knew little more about grain aeration than the problems which led to its development. Experience had taught him the importance of temperature and moisture control. He also knew, for example, that mold mysteriously developed in seemingly sound grain.

It wasn't until later that he learned just what was happening. He found that the grain near the walls and surface cooled much faster than that in the center of the bin. Air from the cooler outer layers became heavier and moved downward. At the same time, moist air from the warm center moved upward. As this warm air reached the cooler grain, condensation took place and dangerous areas of excessive moisture were formed.

His first step toward the solution of the problem was that of "turning" the grain. By turning it from bin to bin, he found that he could break up local trouble spots and accomplish a certain amount of cooling. In a short while he found that this, too, had disadvantages. It was necessary to turn the grain from 4 to 8 times, each step tying up his bin space, labor and loading and unloading facilities. Each turning caused cracking and shrinkage and could cool the grain no more than 6 or 7 degrees even in

the coldest weather. Moreover, small areas of insect activity were distributed throughout the bin and threatened serious infestation.

Fortunately, aeration was soon to furnish him a simple and effective solution to these problems. After a few false starts and crude beginnings, he discovered what was needed . . . a system that would draw in cool outside air, pull it down gently and evenly from the top, and exhaust it from the bottom of the storage area.

He found that aeration cooled his grain more uniformly and effectively than 4 or 5 turnings without any of the disadvantages he formerly had experienced. He eliminated moisture migration and dangerous hot-spots, lowered "Harvest Heat" and could better control insect infestation. Best of all, aeration operated much more economically than his former methods and insured his profits by adequately protecting the quality of his grain.

As one of the early developers of grain aeration, Rolfes has engineered and installed more systems than any other organization. Find out how aeration can solve your specific problems and increase your profits by writing for further free information.

Colombia Bakers Will Use Soy Flour in Bread

BAKERS IN Colombia have signed an agreement with the Secretary of Health to use 3% soy flour in the production of bread, according to a dispatch from a Bogota newspaper.

The soy flour usage will be part of a nutrition campaign throughout the country sponsored by the Department of Health. Use of soy flour is expected to increase the nutritive value of the bread with a decrease in cost.

The Secretary of Health considers the most serious problem in Colombia to be that of malnutrition.

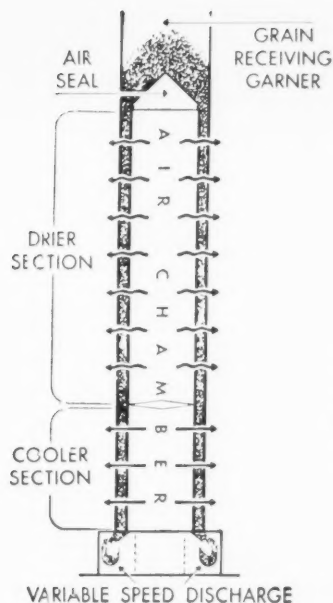
Proceeds from the sale of iodized salt will be used in the development of protein foods with emphasis on soy flour, which is considered the food product with the highest protein value.

Beside pushing soybean production, two plants for the dehydration of fish will be installed. Fish will be powdered on a large scale and distributed free so the people may become used to eating powdered fish with soup, according to the Bogota newspaper.



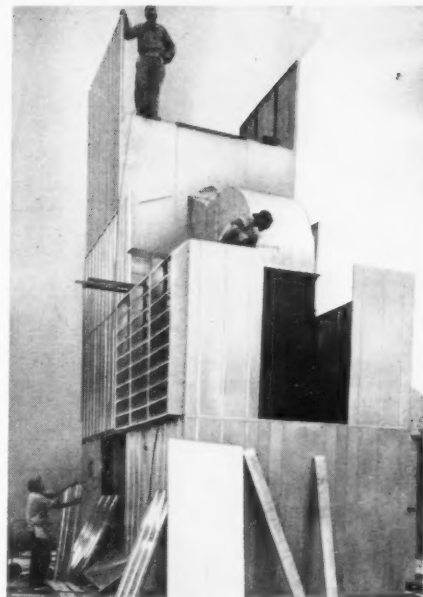
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On the job performance value and company service are often cited by elevator owners and operators as reasons for their overwhelming preference of Shanzer drying units.

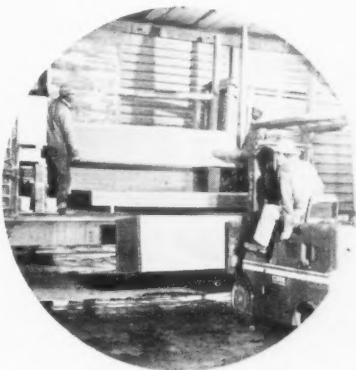
Behind this loyalty is Shanzer's quarter-century policy of specialization in the manufacture of quality grain drying equipment. Owners know that a Shanzer unit means more uniform dry-

ing, lower maintenance and operating cost, trouble-free performance and outstanding operating safety.

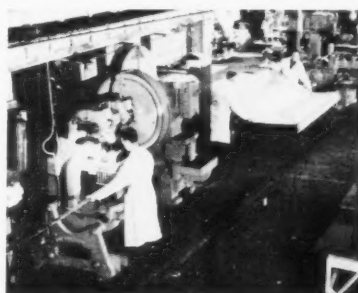
Shanzer's severest competition does in fact come from other Shanzer units, some a decade or two decades "new," which are still delivering top economy and performance. Talk with a Shanzer owner, see the difference, you'll agree the value buy in driers is a Shanzer.



Complete planning assistance on such things as drier layout, flow problems and special handling equipment has saved thousands of dollars for customers in many instances. Shanzer's quarter-century experience and fully staffed engineering department are at your call.



Fast processing and shipment of your order is another result of Shanzer drier specialization. Fully stocked inventories mean there's no delay in shipment, with the needed unit on the way in most cases within 24 hours!



Specialized manufacturing methods and equipment assure the highest quality obtainable in grain drying machinery. Every part must pass a rigid double check before final clearance, and insurance records show Shanzer driers to have the finest safety rating in the industry.

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Designers and Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Grain Driers, Bucket Elevators, Conveyors and Manlift Elevators

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NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

ISOLATED PROTEINS. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has published technical bulletins on three high purity isolated soy proteins for industrial use.

The bulletins cover ADM's Adpro 112, Adpro 220, and Adpro 410.

They include specifications, uses, preparation of various dispersions and solutions, viscosity data, preservatives and compatible materials.

The Adpro isolated soy proteins are manufactured at ADM's Cincinnati, Ohio, plant. There, by a series of carefully controlled chemical extraction procedures, the soybean protein is separated from the other soybean ingredients.

Adpro 112 is of medium molecular weight and is available in three grades of viscosity. Adpro 112 is recommended for applications where solubility is essential at very mildly alkaline pH's with either fixed or volatile alkalies. Uses include paper coatings, adhesives, latex paints, surface sizing and emulsion stabilization.

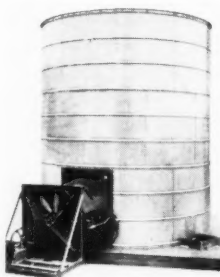
Adpro 220 is a very high molecular weight, high viscosity product. Dispersions which are heavy gels at room temperatures can be prepared easily with concentrations of only 10% Adpro 220. It has widespread applications in many products, including latex paints and adhesives.

Adpro 410 is the lowest viscosity, most readily soluble isolated soy protein produced by ADM. Because of its unique properties, Adpro 410 permits unusual formulation flexibility. Most common use for this grade of isolated soy protein is in high-solids paper and board coatings. It also is employed in the manufacture of

aqueous printing inks, match-striker strips and other applications where an emulsifier, protective colloid, suspending agent, film former and binder with good water resistance are desired.

For further information write Soybean Digest 8a, Hudson, Iowa.

GRAIN DRIER. A new concept in heated air grain drying has been introduced with the new Stormor 850-bushel capacity batch drier produced by Fremont Manufacturing Co., the firm states.



The Stormor drier evolved from the Stormor perforated wall, dual-purpose grain bin—and can be used as a storage bin with the addition of an optional galvanized steel roof. The owner can erect the drier himself.

Designed to dry and cool an average batch of approximately 850 bushels in 6 to 8 hours, the Stormor permits an average farm operator to field shell or combine throughout the day until the bin is full. The batch can then be conveniently dried in the evening or overnight, emptied in the morning, and the bin again refilled during the day.

Automatic safety controls permit a minimum amount of supervision. The bin can be filled and emptied with a portable auger or elevator.

For further information write Soybean Digest 8b, Hudson, Iowa.

ANALYTICAL SERVICE TO THE SOYBEAN INDUSTRY SINCE 1935

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7

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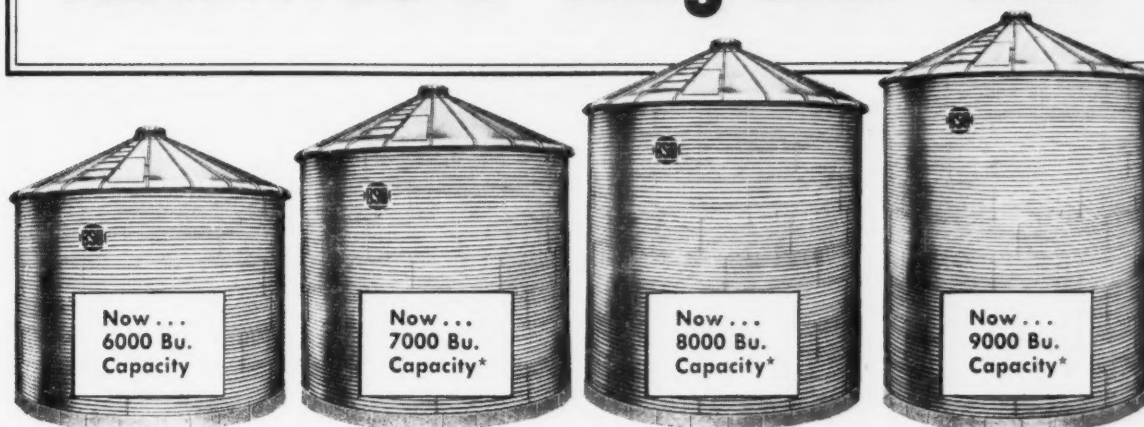
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Official Chemists for National Soybean Processors Association
Specializing in Soybean Oils — Cake — Meals — Feeds
"Over 2 million samples analyzed since 1935."

New...BS&B "King Size" Bins



*7000-8000-9000 sizes equipped with auger tube for center unloading and tank-type access door.

HERE ARE YOUR 4 NEWEST LOW-COST ANSWERS FOR ADDITIONAL STORAGE...IN A HURRY!

New 24' Dia. BS&B Grain Bins
(6000 bu... 7000 bu... 8000 bu... 9000 bu.)

**May Be Erected... On Your Site...
In Days Instead Of Weeks.**

Now you can store more bushels in fewer bins.

By using heavy-gauge "King-Size" BS&B Grain Bins you can slash erection costs and save valuable space.

BS&B Bins offer maximum protection against vermin and weather.

**New Complete Line of
"King Size" BS&B Bins**

Total Capacity	Eave Height	Diameter
6400 bu.	16'	24'
7400 bu.	18' 8"	24'
8400 bu.	21' 4"	24'
9400 bu.	24'	24'

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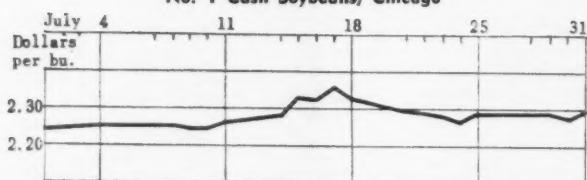
7500 East 12th Street

Kansas City 26, Missouri

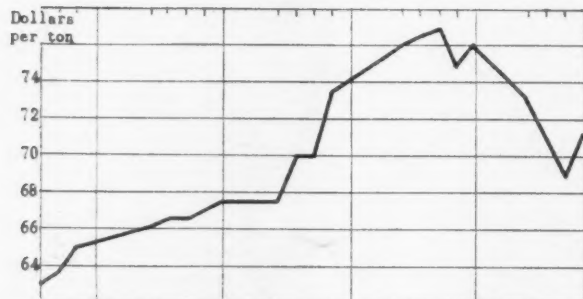
Telephone: BEnton 1-7200

Member, American Dehydrators Association • Associate Member, Grain and Feed Dealers National Association

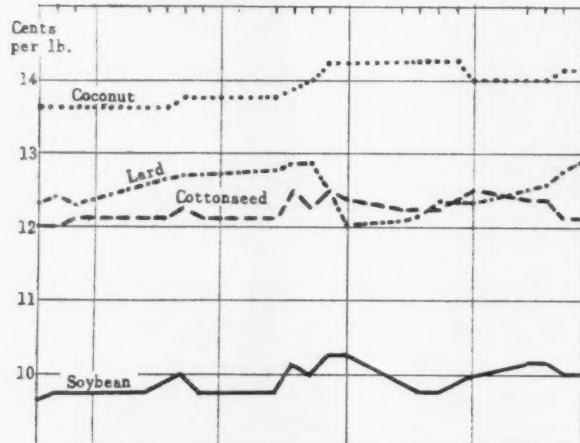
DAILY MARKET PRICES No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



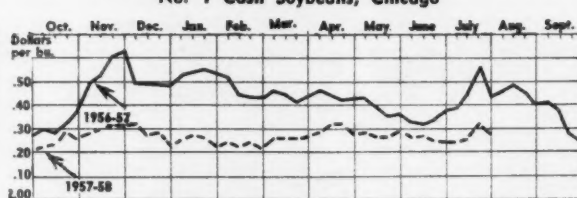
Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



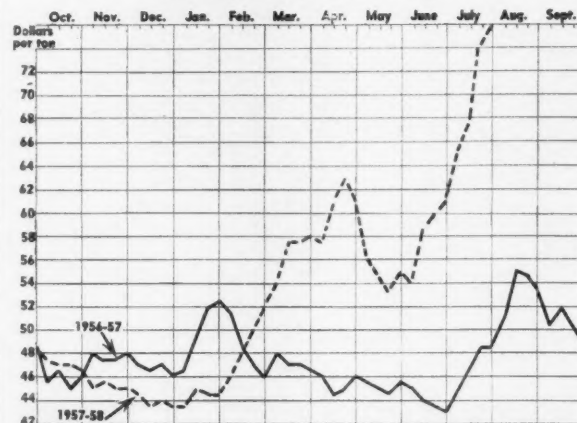
Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard



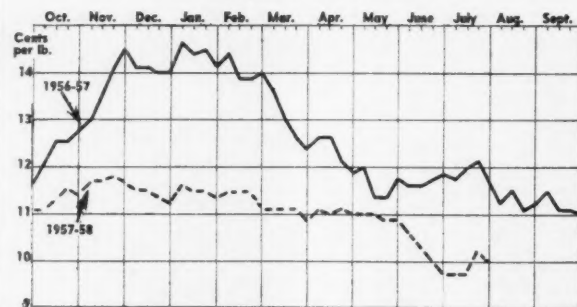
TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close) No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



July Markets

BIG NEWS in July markets was the sensational rise in soybean oil meal prices and the almost as rapid decline toward the month's end. It was the sharpest sustained advance in the meal market since April 1954, when war psychology also gave prices a strong boost.

The month's high in meal was \$13.50 above the low. The rise was mainly caused by a tight protein supply situation, although it also drew strength from the Middle East crisis. Processors were hard put to keep up with demand for meal in spite of a continued record crush of soybeans.

There was also a small rise in cash soybeans and a $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ rise in soybean oil prices during the month, mainly due to the Middle East troubles and the developing better export markets for soybean oil. P. L. 480 business was expected soon from a number of European and Near East countries.

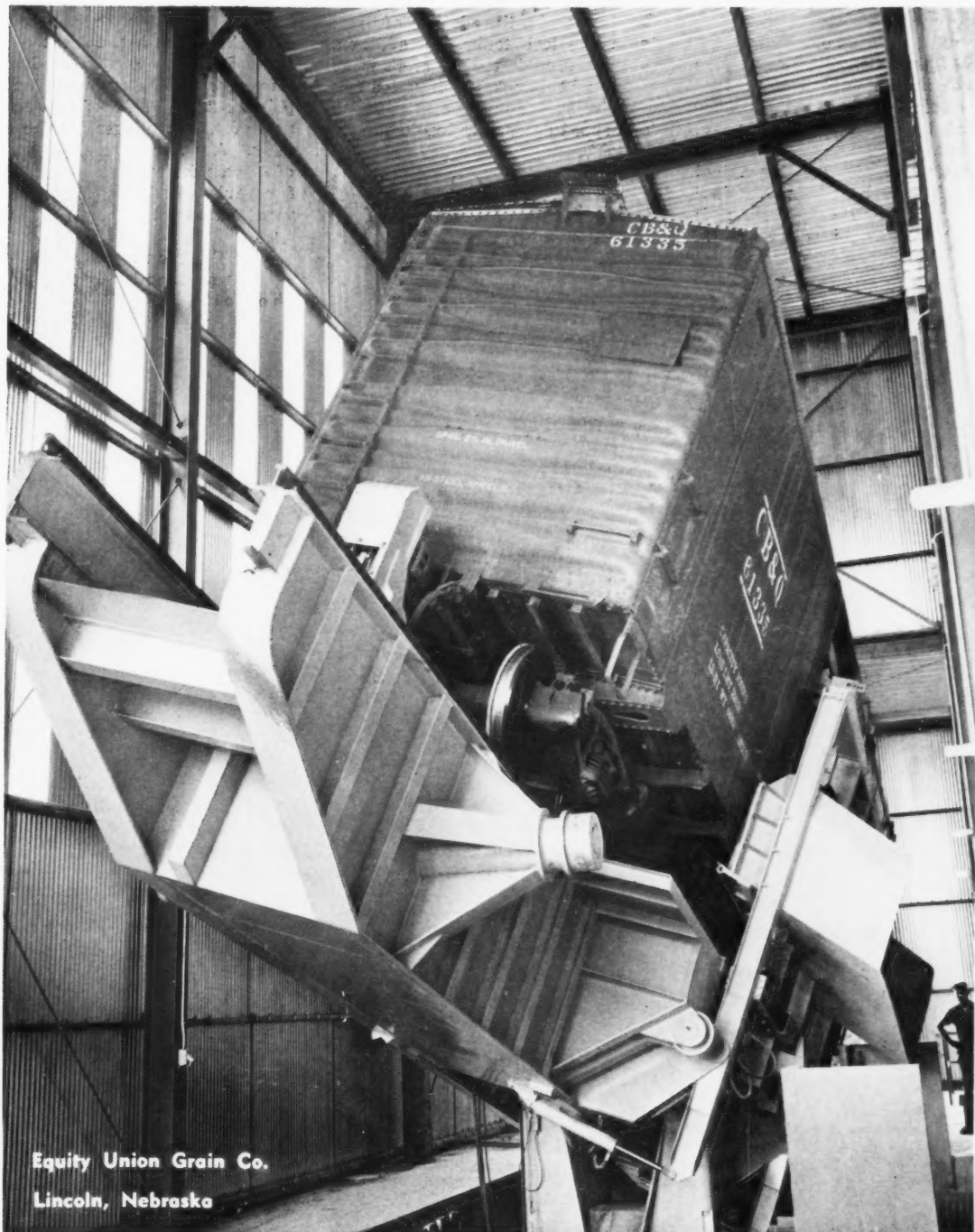
Spring expansion of the broiler and turkey poult industries led to the heavy meal consumption, which was reported to be dropping off a little with a weaker meal market at month's end.

BYPRODUCTS. The price of soybean fatty acids remained at 15¼¢ per pound during July. Acid soybean soap stock delivered Midwest declined from 4⅞¢ to 4¾¢. Raw soybean soap stock remained at 1⅞¢ per pound.

1956 AND 1957 SOYBEAN CROPS

	1957-58	1956-57
Total soybeans placed under price support as of June 15	90,554,881 bu.	65,595,000 bu.
Total soybeans withdrawn from support as of June 16	29,765,635 bu.	28,875,000 bu.
Total deliverable	60,789,246 bu.	36,563,000 bu.
Soybeans crushed, Oct. 1-June 30	267,163,000 bu.	243,954,000 bu.
Exported, Oct. 1-June 30	71,875,000 bu.	68,390,000 bu.
Balance on hand July 1 for processing, export or carryover	117,694,000 bu.	98,833,000 bu.
Total soybeans inspected for overseas export plus lake shipments to Canada Oct. 1-July 25	78,102,909 bu.	74,299,507 bu.

Another Straight Unloader



Equity Union Grain Co.
Lincoln, Nebraska

Straight Engineering Company

Adel — Iowa

GRITS and FLAKES . . . from the World of Soy

Amsco Opens Office In St. Paul, Minn.

The establishment of an **American Mineral Spirits Co.** office and storage terminal in the Twin Cities at 40 East Water St., St. Paul, was announced by Edward M. Toby, Jr., president.

Amsco's new office and terminal will be headed by Clyde C. "Mac"



Clyde C. McInnes

McInnes, who is manager of the company's solvent extraction division. He will be responsible for the marketing of Amsco's complete line of technical naphthas and petroleum solvents for industry in that area.

He joined Amsco over 25 years ago and is widely known in the paint industry circles. He has represented Amsco in the Twin Cities for many years. He is moving his family to the Twin Cities from Evanston, Ill.

Cargill Doubles Capacity Of Port Export Elevator

Construction that will more than double grain storage capacity of the **Cargill, Inc.**, port export elevator at Port Arthur, Tex., has been announced.

GREETINGS

to Soybean

Conventioners

in Des Moines

August 18, 19 and 20

We'll Welcome You

at our New Plant

MIDWEST

BURLAP & BAG CO.

1401 THOMAS BECK ROAD
DES MOINES, IOWA

Present capacity of 1.6 million bushels will be boosted to 3.3 million bushels with the addition of three large all-steel tanks. In addition, new conveyors in the elevator's work house will increase rail unloading capacity by one-fourth and facilitate high-speed ocean-ship loading.

General Mills Oil Meal Sales Decentralized

General Mills oilseed division is completely decentralizing its soybean oil meal sales in order to render more efficient customer service on both sales and deliveries, according to Fred H. Hafner, director of protein operations.

At Belmond, Iowa, the sales team will consist of Henry Stokke, sales manager, and Keith Wiggins, sales assistant.

At Rossford, Ohio, the sales team will be Don Moebius, sales manager, and Dick Stevens, sales assistant.

Aug. 15 is the effective date of these changes.

Lou Brewster, former sales manager in the Rossford office, will remain at Rossford for several months, then move to Minneapolis to take over his new duties as operations control manager for the oilseeds division.

Don Moebius, who is taking Mr. Brewster's place, has been manager of soybean oil meal sales in the Minneapolis office for the past several years. Keith Wiggins has been office manager at Belmond while Dick Stevens came to the oilseeds division from General Mills' institutional products division in Minneapolis.

The new arrangement will bring together at the plant locations all phases of meal sales, pricing and invoicing, according to Mr. Hafner.

Naden Elected Esso President

Election of William Naden as president has been announced by **Esso Standard Oil Co.**



William Naden

A director of the company since 1946 and executive vice president since 1955, he succeeds Stanley C. Hope whose plans to retire have been announced.

Changes Announced By Hot Spot Detector

D. C. Stixrood, president of **Hot Spot Detector, Inc.**, Des Moines, Iowa, recently announced the appointment of R. L. Wilson to the post of sales manager for the company. A veteran of 9 years, he was formerly south-west district manager.



Howard K. Johnson

Mr. Stixrood also announced the following changes: S. A. Mitchell, Jr., from comptroller to assistant to the president. He will aid in coordinating the efforts of sales, engineering and production.

Howard K. Johnson has been appointed to the firm's engineering staff and will head up the newly organized aeration division. He will make his headquarters at the company's main office in Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Johnson is a master of science graduate of Purdue University. Prior to his graduation he was active in teaching and research in agricultural processing for the University. He brings to Hot Spot a knowledge of aeration accumulated in his years as project engineer for Cargill, Inc.

John Perdock will assume the duties of comptroller vacated by Mr. Mitchell.

Two Vice Presidents of Spencer Kellogg Retire

Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., have announced the retirement of two vice presidents of the company, Victor A. Acer and Theodore C. Jewett.

For many years Mr. Acer has been a national figure in the vegetable oil industry, holding directorships in the National Flaxseed Processors' Association and National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. He is a past chairman of the board, Bureau of Raw Materials, Washington, D. C.

Theodore C. Jewett has held the position of vice president in charge of mill operations and manufacturing. He joined Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., in 1938 as chief engineer in the mill production department, was named general superintendent in 1942 and vice president in 1946.

Takes two 40-inch rows at a time

Handles Beans *FAST...* but gently



CASE 77 7-foot Combine

This big-capacity 7-foot Case combine handles two 40-inch rows of soybeans. Fast sickle cuts cleanly through rank growth or badly lodged beans, without clogging. Reel closure prevents tangling. Full-width feed director and large feeder auger move a thick cushion of beans to large-diameter spike-tooth or rub-bar cylinder. Variable-speed drive adjusts down to a slow 375 r.p.m. . . . prevents cracking. Long straw rack stretches out separation, gives you extra capacity. Fully adjustable sieves with variable-speed fan . . . speeds up to 840 r.p.m. . . . float off chaff and dirt. Large capacity sump type elevator moves beans fast but gently. Special Case roto cleaner removes all remaining stems and dirt. You get all the beans that possibly can be saved—and you get them whole and clean with a Case 77 combine.

Don't put it off. See your Case dealer today. Ask about the new Case Crop-Way Purchase Plan that puts new profit-making machines to work on your farm now. Make later payments as you have money coming in.



J. I. CASE

J. I. CASE CO. • RACINE, WIS.

1st in Quality for Over 100 Years



150 Combine takes 4 rows

For large bean acreages, you can double your harvest capacity with this 13-foot 150 Case self-propelled combine. The hydraulically controlled header is centered for even feeding. New, more powerful engine. New wide-tread rear axle is centered for better row-crop work, shorter turning. New disk brakes. Power steering. Hydraulic ground speed control keeps threshing speed constant.

Mail for More Facts

Send for illustrated catalogs that give you the full story on the Case machines that interest you. Send to J. I. Case Co., Dept. H-758, Racine, Wis.

- ☐ 7-foot Case 77 combine ☐ Crop-Way Purchase Plan
☐ 13-foot Case 150 combine

Name _____ Student ☐

Address _____

WASHINGTON DIGEST

Look for Early Passage of P. L. 480

BOTH HOUSES of Congress have now passed laws extending Public Law 480, and a compromise bill will be sent to the President for his signature soon.

There has been some talk of a Presidential veto unless the mandatory barter provisions of the House bill are removed in conference. However, the likelihood of a veto is discounted by those with White House connections, even if barter provisions remain.

The Administration now wants a strong P. L. 480 program, and a 2-year extension if possible, it is understood. If Congress sends over a bill substantially covering these points, the President will sign, informed sources say.

The recently passed House bill provides a 1-year extension with authorization to use \$1.5 billion in farm surpluses, in exchange for foreign currencies, plus up to \$500 million in barter. An additional \$300 million are available in the continuing authorization to use surplus commodities for donation to relief agencies operating overseas.

The Senate bill passed last winter calls for a 2-year extension of P. L. 480, authorizes use of \$3.5 billion in value of surpluses, but leaves the use of barter optional with the Secretary of Agriculture. It is considered prob-

able that the House conferees will go along with the Senate in not insisting on a mandatory barter provision, but urging that this be used.

Export of soybean oils will not be affected immediately by P. L. 480 extension, since a fair-sized volume—around 450 million pounds—already is programmed. However, longer term commitments under the 480 program can be made as soon as the new bill is signed into law.

Middle East Tensions

There have been no indications so far that the tensions in the Middle East have boosted demand for U. S. fats and oils supplies. It is considered possible, however, that there may be a little more stockpiling than otherwise—just in case. This would be particularly true of soybeans, officials think.

The USDA estimate of edible oil exports for the current marketing year ending in October is still in the neighborhood of 1,100 million pounds. Exports October through May have totalled 670 million pounds, the recent Demand and Price Situation reports. The addition of 450 million pounds under 480, most of which is expected to be shipped before the end of this year, would bring the total to the estimate.

An increase in olive oil production



By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

somewhere in the neighborhood of 200,000 tons is expected in the European countries this year over 1957-58. This is an unofficial estimate. It is equivalent to approximately 40 million bushels of soybeans. The big increases are expected in Spain, Turkey, Tunisia, and in Morocco.

Pressure for Exports

Even with more olive oil available in Europe, a fair-sized export program is expected during the coming oil marketing year. The indicated huge crop of soybeans of 500 million bushels or more is expected to put pressures on USDA to move a bigger volume into export channels.

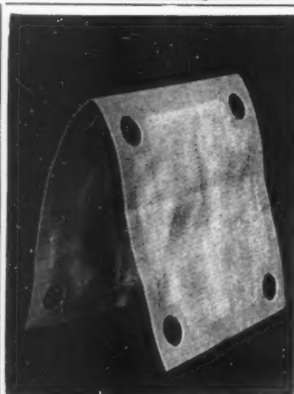
Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota has been pressing for a provision in price support legislation aiming at additional edible oil exports through overseas relief programs authorized under P. L. 480.

Such a provision was voted by the Senate in its version of the 1958 price support bill. This provision would require the Secretary of Agriculture to compute the excess cottonseed oil output resulting from cotton acreage above the normal cotton allotment of 17.6 million acres.

The Secretary also would have to estimate the soybean acreage replaced by the added cotton acres. It then would be permissive with the Secretary to buy the so-called excess of edible oil (or fats) and put it into relief programs overseas.

It's estimated here that the relief organizations working with the P. L. 480 program need around 150 million pounds of edible oils a year—equivalent to about 15 million bushels of soybeans. The relief groups indicate they could use as much as 400 billion pounds of oils if this country were to embark on any kind of an export program to put excess fats into use.

Other possible outlets of edible oils are being explored. One is the school lunch program, which it is figured



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could take 10 million pounds or more.

Low Cotton Acreage

The Senate-House conference committee which will determine whether the excess fats provision remains in the bill had not been named at press time. Cotton acreage this year is only 12.4 million, the smallest in 82 years. The normal allotment acreage is 17.6 million. Approximately 5 million acres went into the soil bank this year.

Carryover Smaller

The July stocks report indicated total stocks of around 107 million bushels in all storage positions July 1, about a fourth higher than last year. Crush through June totalled 267 million bushels, and exports 72 million. Estimates are that around 78 million more bushels will be crushed this marketing year, and close to 16 million bushels more exported—a total of 94 million.

This total deducted from indicated stocks would leave 13 million in the carryover. To this should be added an estimate of 7 to 10 million bushels of new-crop beans likely to be crushed before the new marketing year starts.

So the USDA estimate of carryover now is in a range of possibly 20 to 25 million bushels, down 5 million bushels from the previous estimate.

Supreme Court Dismisses Staley Trademark Suit

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT has refused an appeal in the Staley trademark suit, ending one of the longest trademark disputes in U. S. legal annals.

Trademark rights of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. of Decatur, Ill., were set forth in an injunction granted by the U. S. District Court at Springfield, Ill., in January 1955 against the Staley Milling Co. of Kansas City, Mo.

Official Notice to All Members of the American Soybean Association

THE FOLLOWING resolution will be submitted to the members of the American Soybean Association at the annual business meeting in Des Moines Aug. 20, for approval or rejection.

If adopted, the resolution will effect changes in the wording of Articles III and V of the Articles of Incorporation, to clarify the objectives

of the Association for purposes of tax liabilities and to allow the election of a maximum of 25 men to the board of directors in place of the current upper limit of 15.

RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION, IN ANNUAL MEETING DULY ASSEMBLED AT DES MOINES, IOWA, ON THE 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1958, FOLLOWING DUE NOTICE THEREOF HERETOFORE GIVEN TO ALL MEMBERS BY PUBLICATION IN THE SOYBEAN DIGEST AS PROVIDED IN THE BY-LAWS, THAT ARTICLE III OF THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

"This corporation is organized and operated exclusively for educational and scientific purposes, including but not limited to the following activities: to bring together, for co-operation and coordination, all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; to collect and disseminate, by publication and otherwise, the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problem of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; to safeguard production against disease and insect pests; to develop better and new varieties; to encourage the interest of federal and state governments and experimental stations throughout the world in such educational and scientific projects, to conduct research into scientific and nutritional

promotion of soybeans and soybean products and to conduct educational campaigns therefor, and to render all possible service to the general public through wide dissemination of its scientific research and information. No part of the net earnings of this corporation, if any, shall inure to the benefit of any members of this corporation."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT ARTICLE V OF SAID ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

"The affairs of this corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors of not less than five (5) nor more than twenty-five (25) members, to be elected at the annual meeting of the corporation for terms as fixed by the By-laws; and by the following officers: President, Vice-president, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the Board of Directors at the annual meeting of the Board; said Directors and Officers to hold office until their successors have been elected and qualified. They shall have and exercise the powers usually incident to such positions and such as may be specified in the By-laws of the Association."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the appropriate officers of this corporation be and they are hereby authorized and directed to prepare, execute and to acknowledge said Amendments in the form required by law, and to file the same with the Secretary of State, record the same in the office of the County Recorder of Black notice thereof in the Hudson Herald, Hudson, Iowa, as required by law.

- MARKET STREET -

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here. Rate 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion \$2.00.

STEINLITES—COMPLETELY RE-built at Fred Stein Laboratories, Atchison, Kans., who are the manufacturers. Seedburo rebuilt Steinlites carry full year guarantee. Write for details. Dept SD. Seedburo Equipment Co., 618 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

FLAKING AND CRACKING MILL for sale, Buckeye 5 roll 48 x 14, good condition, cheap. Soybean Digest, Box 319-O, Hudson, Iowa.

WANTED: ANDERSON FLAKING rolls, or frame without rolls. Contact R. G. Gurley, Phone 2303, Selma, N. C.

USED VAC-U-VATORS—REBUILT and factory-guaranteed. Contact Dunbar-Kappler, Inc., Vac-U-Vator Div., Box 361, Batavia, Ill. Phone Batavia 5-400.

GARDEN CITY INSTRUMENTS, Inc. The official repair station for Weston (Tag) moisture meters. New and used Tag meters for sale. 931 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill. SHeldrake 3-4450, Greenleaf 5-3626.

WANTED: FLAKING AND CRACK-ing rolls, meal coolers and driers and roller mills. Soybean Digest, Box 319-J, Hudson, Iowa.

FARMERS—TRUCKERS—GRAIN dealers. Before marketing your grain get expert analysis by mail. Details free. Farmer's Service Laboratory, 552 Honore Drive, New Orleans 21, La.

STEEL GRAIN BINS—SOME 3,300, 4,400, 6,000, 7,000, 8,000 and 9,000-bushel capacities available at attractive prices. Midwest Steel Products Co., 121B Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

WAYMATIC BAGGER—30-DAY free trial. Bag and weigh 6 to 10 bushels per minute at lower cost. Makes any platform scale an automatic bagger-weigher for all free-flowing materials. Absolutely accurate. \$295. Write for full information. Finco Inc., Aurora 24, Ill.

FOR SALE—ANDERSON Expellers and French screw-presses, cookers, driers, 5-high, 48-inch crushing rolls, 36-inch attrition mills, sewing machines, hammermills, cracking rolls, filter presses. Ray L. Jones, 2222 Oakview Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—PNEUMATIC "AIR-conveyor" systems—positive pressure blowers, new or used. Any size, capacity, distance or product. Nolder Co., Box 14, Corona Del Mar, Calif.

IN THE MARKETS

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for April and May 1958. Reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Primary Materials: Factory production and consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, May 1958-April 1958

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 31, 1958	Apr. 30, 1958
Cottonseed, crude	61,675	87,224	81,102	118,617	71,433	87,442
Cottonseed, refined	74,534	108,425	94,014	96,364	180,047	192,368
Soybean, crude	347,301	335,600	348,191	305,495	245,125	282,648
Soybean, refined	333,009	290,285	344,673	299,146	147,884	159,474

Hydrogenated vegetable oils—

Edible:

Cottonseed	22,616	23,513	20,050	20,781	11,682	13,073
Soybean	123,779	131,017	111,819	118,166	45,762	45,202
Other	6,352	5,746	6,086	5,916	3,174	3,087
Inedible	1	1	1,336	1,156	1,748	1,431
Margarine ²	121,338	131,531	(NA)	(NA)	34,520	33,163

NA—Not available. ¹ Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. ² Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

Factory consumption of vegetable oils, by uses, during May 1958

	Edible products			Inedible products		
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint and varnish	Other inedible ²
Cottonseed, refined	10,589	493	1,912	3	3	199
Soybean, crude	41,958	9,187	13,126	41	323	1,817
Soybean, refined				6,568	4	6,403
Fats, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)				1,860	3	2,433
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:						
Cottonseed	8,298	8,968	2,784			
Soybean	34,921	74,136	2,653			
Other	2,300	2,287				

¹ Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working. ² Quantities consumed in linoleum and animal feeds are included in above totals.

³ Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Consumption of primary oils in fat splitting
1958

	May 1958	Apr. 1958	Jan.-May Cumulative 1958	May 1957	Jan.-May Cumulative 1957
Soapstocks					
Vegetable fats	6,182	6,159	29,554	8,005	37,192

Source: U. S. Census Bureau.

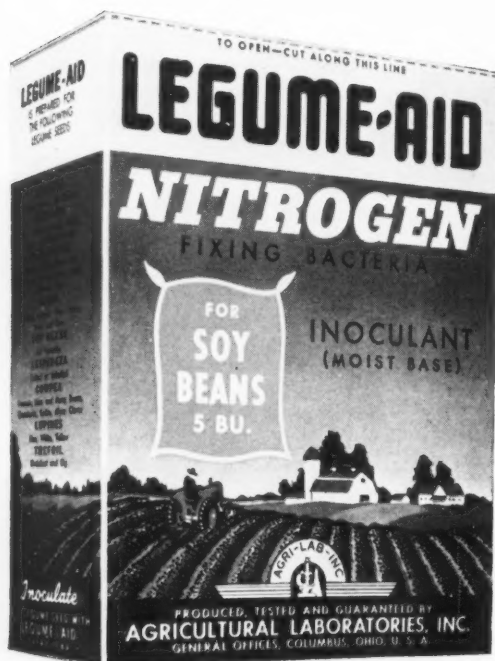
STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	July 1	July 8	July 15	July 22
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets				
Atlantic Coast	148	154	49	51
Gulf Coast	647	2,145	1,674	1,579
Northwestern and Upper Lake	389	443	548	774
Lower Lake	814	7,720	7,367	6,173
East Central	1,602	1,154	1,192	1,045
West Central				
Southwestern and Western	496	472	441	216
Total current week	4,096	12,088	11,271	9,838
Total year ago	5,583	6,153	6,418	6,142
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets				
Total current week	79	50	50	144
Total year ago	17	4	4	4
Total North American commercial soybean stocks				
Current week	4,175	12,138	11,321	9,982
Year ago	5,600	6,157	6,422	6,147

Primary receipts (1,000 bu.) of soybeans at important interior points for week ending:

	June 27	July 3	July 11	July 18
Chicago	729	417	307	208
Indianapolis	27	21	12	4
Kansas City	20	38	62	29
Minneapolis	195	136	159	181
Omaha	39	19	17	58
Peoria	18	21	15	27
Sioux City	13		7	4
St. Joseph		3	2	2
St. Louis	12	5	6	
Toledo	56	54	42	54
Totals	1,109	714	629	567
Last week	907	1,109	714	629
Last year	1,206	933	1,313	903
Total Chicago soybean stocks	7,627	7,287	7,278	6,144

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PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for May and June.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stock, June 1958-May 1958 (tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	June 1958	May 1958	June 1958	May 1958	June 30, 1958	May 31, 1958
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	669,556	759,192	691,872	729,047	82,345	104,661
Flour	9,113	8,845	9,006	8,794	1,823	1,716

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, June 1958-May 1958 (tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Net receipts at mills ¹		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	June 1958	May 1958	June 1958	May 1958	June 30, 1958	May 31, 1958
U. S.	720,606	640,221	861,169	966,248	1,085,814	1,226,377
Illinois	238,935	172,301	280,910	319,202	344,438	386,413
Indiana	89,841	53,186	66,706	83,815	117,652	94,517
Iowa	128,512	133,834	140,089	154,780	131,838	143,415
Kansas	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	11,948
Kentucky	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minnesota	74,274	70,970	67,009	71,107	36,353	29,088
Missouri	21,935	28,757	33,857	33,852	60,506	72,428
Nebraska	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
North Carolina	(2)	(2)	5,271	4,895	(2)	9,809
Ohio	77,011	62,399	81,844	88,026	163,473	168,306
Texas	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
All other	90,098	118,774	185,483	210,571	231,554	310,453

¹ Net receipts for each state are derived by subtracting total shipments of beans from oil mills, from gross receipts at mills. ² Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, June 1958-May 1958

	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)			Cake and meal (tons)		
	Production		Stocks	Production		Stocks
	June 1958	May 1958	June 30, 1958	June 1958	May 1958	June 30, 1958
U. S.	310,913	347,301	113,390	141,927	669,556	759,192
Ill.	106,121	118,771	27,528	49,239	213,901	246,751
Ind.	23,993	30,079	8,066	8,873	53,162	66,432
Iowa	49,456	54,860	29,346	26,838	111,441	123,519
Kans.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ky.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minn.	22,767	24,119	17,039	14,169	52,432	56,542
Mo.	12,364	12,313	3,323	1,778	26,087	26,942
Nebr.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. C.	1,312	1,569	560	836	3,638	3,852
Ohio	29,283	31,684	5,112	8,568	65,050	70,293
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	65,617	73,906	22,416	31,626	143,845	164,861

¹ Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

STOCKS ON FARMS. Soybeans in farm storages on July 1 are estimated at 26.5 million bushels by the Department of Agriculture. This is nearly 10 million bushels less than on July 1 a year ago but still the third highest of record for the date. The 10-year average for July 1 is only 10.8 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms of about 90 million bushels from Apr. 1 to July 1 was the highest of record for the period and compares with about 78 million bushels for the same period in 1957. The previous high disappearance was almost 81 million bushels for the same period in 1955.

Soybean stocks on farms on July 1, crop reporting board, AMS, USDA (1,000 bu.)

	Av. 1947-56	1957	1958		Av. 1947-56	1957	1958
N. Y.	10	11	11	Md.	44	88	70
N. J.	28	43	28	Va.	76	175	149
Penn.	33	23	18	N. C.	115	313	306
Ohio	984	1,873	1,307	S. C.	44	76	76
Ind.	1,357	4,113	2,385	Ga.	6	39	28
Ill.	2,819	13,250	4,439	Fla.	31	7	
Mich.	80	294	208	Ky.	79	239	27
Wisc.	40	105	69	Tenn.	44	158	21
Minn.	1,337	6,830	6,028	Ala.	15	23	24
Iowa	2,505	5,500	8,711	Miss.	64	468	234
Mo.	660	1,457	880	Ark.	133	543	488
N. D.	14	161	340	La.	11	23	
S. D.	86	155	307	Okla.	7	4	5
Nebr.	52	149	185	Tex.		13	7
Kan.	74	75	49	J. S.	10,768	36,312	26,529
Del.	47	104	129				

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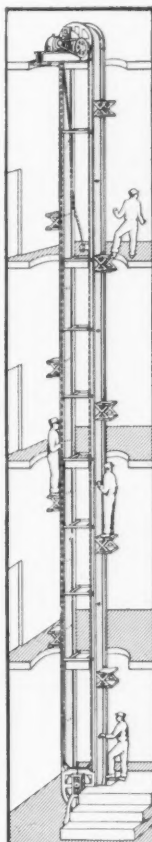
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EXPORTS. U. S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oils in May were three times those of April, and of May 1957, according to preliminary data from Foreign Agricultural Service. The sharp increase is largely the result of the record volume of soybean oil produced by Spain in mid-April under Public Law 480. October-May shipments of 669.3 million pounds were two-thirds of the volume exported in the comparable period last marketing year.

May exports of oilcake and meal were 15% above April shipments. October-May exports were less than 60% those of last marketing year.

Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, oilcakes, and meals: U. S. preliminary estimates of exports in May 1958 and October-May 1957-58, and actual exports in May 1957 and October-May 1956-57

	May		October-May	
	1957	1958	1956-57	1957-58
	(Preliminary)		(Preliminary)	
	Million pounds		Million pounds	
Cottonseed oil, refined	3	5.5	49.0	78.1
Cottonseed oil, refined and further processed	5	3.1	14.8	19.6
Cottonseed oil, crude	2.7	1.5	253.4	124.0
Total cottonseed oil	3.5	10.1	317.2	221.7
Soybean oil, refined	2.5	17.0	40.2	123.2
Soybean oil, refined and further processed	2.1	139.2	303.3	205.4
Soybean oil, crude	55.7	36.6	319.4	119.0
Total soybean oil	60.3	192.8	662.9	447.6
Total cottonseed and soybean oil	63.8	202.9	980.1	669.3
	Thousand short tons		Thousand short tons	
Cottonseed cake and meal	1	1	26.5	6.3
Linseed cake and meal	1	1	37.0	5.9
Soybean cake and meal	20.6	19.4	332.8	215.0
Total cake and meal	20.7	19.5	396.3	227.2

¹ Less than 50 short tons. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Cottonseed and soybean oils and lard: Exports under Title I, Public Law 480 programs, and total exports, October 1954-April 1958 (million lbs.)

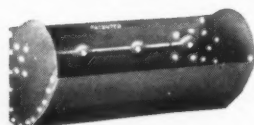
	Oct. 1-Sept. 30		Oct. 1-April 30		Oct. 1, 1954
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Apr. 30, 1958
Shipments under P. L. 480:					
Cottonseed	117	291	55	26	539
Soybean	279	495	387	96	870
Total oils	117	570	550	172	1,409
Lard	112	65	42	3	180
Total shipments	1710	1611	423	314	1,956
Cottonseed	50	557	807	602	254
Soybean	760	1,168	1,230	916	466
Total oils	587	719	590	322	240
Lard					2,136

¹ Includes donations (30 million in 1954-55 and 6 million in 1955-56) from CCC stocks to private charitable agencies for distributing abroad.

EXPORTS. Preliminary data on U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for May 1958, with comparable data for May 1957 cumulative totals for the marketing years 1956-57 and 1957-58, reported by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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	Unit	1957	May 1958	October-May 1956-57	October-May 1957-58
Soybeans	bu.	5,125,679	6,644,175	64,907,940	65,875,299
Soybean oil:					
Crude	lb.	55,701,572	36,776,982	319,461,834	119,165,915
Refined but not further processed	lb.	2,465,977	17,131,911	40,208,158	123,346,663
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	lb.	2,108,579	139,666,352	303,275,666	205,857,142

Soybeans: Inspections for export by coastal areas and country of destination, June 1958 (1,000 bu.)

Atlantic		Taiwan (Formosa)	
Netherlands	112	Japan	1,700
Subtotal	112	Other	54
		Subtotal	5,278
Gulf		Lake Ports	
Denmark	747	Chicago	244
Netherlands	683	Toledo	131
Belgium	87	Subtotal	375
West Germany	205	Grand total	5,265
Israel	768	Total Jan.-June 1958	31,375
Korea	166	Total Jan.-June 1957	32,684

Data are based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed inspectors and does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Soybeans: Inspections for export by ports and lake shipments to Canada, June 1958 (1,000 bu.)

Atlantic		Lake Ports	
Norfolk	112	Chicago	244
Subtotal	112	Toledo	131
Gulf		Subtotal	
New Orleans	4,817	Totals June 1958	5,265
Port Allen	461	Jan.-June 1958	31,375
Subtotal	5,278	Jan.-June 1957	32,684

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

SUPPLIES. Supply and distribution of the 1954-57 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Carryover, Oct. 1	1,345	9,949	3,731	9,891
Production	341,075	373,522	449,446	479,841
Total supply ¹	342,420	383,471	453,177	489,732
Farm use, including seed for season	24,000	30,000	42,000	33,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carryover	318,420	353,471	411,177	456,732
Disappearance, Oct. through June 30:				
Crushed for oil or processed ²	189,060	221,078	243,954	267,163
Exported	48,708	59,184	68,390	71,875
Total	237,768	280,262	312,344	339,038

Balance on July 1 for processing, export, or carryover 80,652 73,209 98,833 117,694

¹ Imports not included because negligible. ² No allowance is made for new crop crushings prior to Oct. 1. ³ Partly estimated.

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans inspected by grade and percent, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service. ¹

Grade	June 1958 ²		May 1958		June 1957		Oct.-June 1957-58		Oct.-June 1956-57	
	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
No. 1	8,186	27	4,288	24	3,863	21	69,064	23	42,023	16
No. 2	14,521	48	8,204	45	8,263	44	130,755	43	104,820	41
No. 3	5,976	20	4,235	23	3,577	19	72,986	24	57,490	23
No. 4	1,374	4	992	6	1,963	11	24,333	8	34,621	14
Sample	415	1	393	2	918	5	7,170	2	15,945	6
Total	30,472	100	18,112	100	18,584	100	304,308	100	254,899	100

¹ Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. ² Of the June receipts, 3,500 bushels were black, 3,500 brown and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in June included 2,949,000 bushels as cargo lots, 3,236,087 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

IMPORTS. Imports of soybean seed admitted into the United States under the Federal Seed Act, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (pounds).

	June 1958	June 1957	July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958	July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957
	500	112,500	18,500	

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